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13

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

TIME FOR COMPROMISE HAS NOT ARRIVED.

—:o:—

Muslims Are With The Congress.

SATYAGRAHA—BEST SOLUTION OF HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

Moulana Abul Kalam Interviewed.

"Bombay has made a great impression on me and I can say that it is leading the rest of India to-day" declared Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in an interview with a "Bombay Chronicle" representative a few hours before his departure for Delhi by the Frontier Mail on Sunday.

He added "This was my first visit to Bombay after the present movement started, I had heard much about Bombay from friends who had been here before and I must say that during my short stay of four days I could verify personally what friends had said about Bombay and much more."

PEACE PARLEYS.

Questioned as to what he thought about the peace parleys by Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar he said: "Without any desire to disparage their efforts, I must say that personally I think the time is not yet ripe for such negotiations. I do not think any settlement, consistent with the country's honour and dignity can be arrived at just at present. I fear that these negotiations might create a lull in our activities. I have, therefore, warned the people addressing a public meeting last evening that they should not be led away by these talks."

"What we need most is concentration of energy, mobilisation of our forces and a final dash to the goal we have in view" he added.

MUSLIMS AND MOVEMENT.

Asked as to what in his opinion was the position of the Muslims in the present movement he said "It is well-known that Muslims of four provices viz. The N. W. F. Province, the Punjab, Bengal and Bombay have been taking part in the movement from the very beginning. It is true that Muslims in other provinces have been rather slow in following but anyone who has marked the progress of the movement can see that gradually the Muslims are beginning to take greater interest in it. Now I can say that the great majority of Muslims in Bihar has definitely joined the movement and even those who have not formally joined it fully sympathise with it and are greatly interested in it.

"I can say almost the same thing about the United Provinces" he continued "The failure of the so-called Muslim Conferences organised by some self-seekers at Allahabad is a proof of what I say. These Conferences were organised with a view to dissuade Muslims from joining the movement but their failure shows that the Muslims are not inclined to listen to the communalists who have nothing but their own interests at heart."

"On the whole I can safely say now that so far as the Muslim masses are concerned their is hardly any great section of them which can be classed as opponents of the movement.

MASS MENTALITY HAS CHANGED.

The Maulana then told the "Chronicle" representative that there was a great change in the mentality of the masses. He said "I will give you a remarkable instance which shows what a complete change has taken place in the mass mentality. At a time when this movement was at its full swing in Bengal riots broke out at Dacca. I must make it clear at the outset that they were not Hindu-Muslim riots because they were not due to any differences between the Hindus and Muslims. They were allowed to continue for a long time. Had these riots or disturbances occurred in other days they would have been enough to rouse the communal feelings through out the country and we would have noticed their repercussions at a number of places. But these incidents not only did not assume an All-India importance but could not cross the local limits even. In Bengal efforts were made to create Hindu-Muslim troubles at various places but almost every where they failed.

THE LAST BAKR-ID.

Explaining the same point further the Maulana said that the considered opinion of Hindu as well as Muslim leaders was that the Bakr-Id of 1930 did more for cementing Hindu-Muslim relations than the Bakr-Id of 1920.

When the "Chronicle" representative asked how they arrived at that conclusion the Maulana said that because they knew how frantic efforts were made by interested parties to create Hindu-Muslim troubles in the city and how they failed. He said "Such places in Calcutta where the Muslims were not allowed to sacrifice cows for a number of years were this time thrown open for this purpose. But to the great satisfaction of the Hindu and Muslim leaders the Muslims of Calcutta unanimously derided not only not to sacrifice cows at those places but even at other places to sacrifice other animals instead of cows.

JAYAKAR SEES SARDAR & MALAVIYA.

—:o:—

Mr. Jayakar had an interview with Pandit Malaviya and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Esplanade Lock up., The talk, it is understood mostly centred round the Peace Parleys.

It is understood that the imprisoned leaders impressed upon Mr. Jayakar that it was idle, at this stage, to expect Government to have any compromise with the people, which would be really honourable to the country.

Of course this wise move of the Muslims must have caused great disappointment to the interested parties."

POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

The Maulana added further that the response by the country to Congress call was so splendid and encouraging that he thought even if the movement were started five years ago the Congress would have received the support. He said "The communal fights between the years 1923 and 1927 were due to the fact that there was no political programme before the country and if we had placed any programme before the country I think we would have found that the energy that was being wasted in internecine fights was diverted in healthy channels and utilised for achieving the common national goal."

MESSAGE TO BOMBAY.

Before parting when the 'Chronicle" representative requested the Maulana to give his message to Bombay he said "From the first day of this great movement. Bombay has been to the front. I confidently hope it will continue to hold the same place."

The Maulana left for Delhi by the Frontier Mail at 1-0 p.m. from Colaba. From Delhi he is going to Calcutta and is expected back in Bombay on August 12.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association, held, it was resolved to close the Grain and Seeds Market to-day the 4th instant also as a mark of respect towards Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, Mr. Sherwani and others who were arrested on Saturday last.

NO REPLY FROM VICEROY.

—:o:—

Will Gandhiji Be Allowed To Meet Nehrus?

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru leaves for Lucknow to-night on professional business and will be away for four or five days. No reply has yet been received from H. E. the Viceroy regarding permission for a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus.—A. P.

MORE TAXES ON SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Bengal's New Move.

MUNSHIGANJ, Aug. 3.

The cost of the additional Police force, to be stationed in Munshiganj, Sirjdugha and Tangibari thanas for counteracting the civil disobedience movement and the no-tax campaign launched by the different Congress Committees in the Sub-Division, it is said, will be realised from the local people, excluding the Muslims, Namsudras and other depressed classes.—Free Press.

LAHORE OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

Liberals And Hindu Sabhaites Perturbed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The news of the arrest of Pandit Malaviya and Sardar Patel created great stir in the city. Vernacular papers brought out special supplements and partial hartal followed.

In Congress circles the arrest created no surprise, but politicians holding liberal views have received these arrests with apprehension, at a time when peace negotiations were proceeding. Hindu Sabhaites and the orthodox section of the Hindu community are perturbed at the arrest of Malaviyaji.

The Executive Committee meeting of the Punjab Merchants' Association adjourned owing to the arrests.

BENARES COLLEGES CLOSED.

BENARES, Aug. 3.

Security of Rs. 1,000, under the Press Ordinance was demanded of the local "Saraswati Press" which was printing and publishing a monthly magazine. The proprietor of the press refused to furnish the security and has closed the press.

As a result of vigorous picketing by members of the Youth League, usual teaching work at Queens College (a Government Institution), and colleges of the Benares Hindu University has been suspended. It has been decided to continue picketing.—A. P.

Benares Observes Hartal.

BENARES, Aug. 3.

The news of the arrests of Pandit Malaviya, Vallabhbhai Patel and others was received at Benares last night.

Immediately batches of Congress volunteers went round the city spreading the news. Hartal is being observed to-day. A procesion will start in the afternoon from Dasaswamed Ghat, pass through the Chowk and terminate on the ground of the Town hall, where a public meeting to congratulate the arrested leaders will be held in the evening.—A. P.

MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"The Office of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Limited will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th August 1930, in order to protest against the arrests of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Malaviya, Sjt. T. A. K. Sherwani and other Congress leaders and to condemn the lathi charges on non-violent volunteers and members of the public and also to keep in memory the day when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested."

All the members of the Chamber shall also close their Shroff and seed wheat business on the dates mentioned above.

100 CASES IN ONE HOUR.

—:o:—

Emergency Hospital Statistics.

50 PER CENT HAVE MULTIPLE INJURIES.

Dr. B. K. Kothari, M. D., Superintendent of the Free Emergency Hospital, Bombay writes:—

Saturday witnessed a pathetic scene in our Hospital. Nearly 100 patients were admitted in one hour. The beating was almost brutal. The injuries were inflicted on almost every part of the body and nearly 25 per cent of the cases treated were in semi-conscious condition. There cases had fractures of the skull and were in serious condition. They were transferred to Sir Harkishondas Hospital. Two were severely beaten with lathis on the abdomen. One case developed traumatic pneumenia because of the blows on the chest. Two cases required to be stiched up as injury was of a serious nature.

Out of the injured 50 entered as in-patients, 50 took treatment and were sent home after the wounds had been treated.

CLASSIFICATION.

Head Injuries	10 per cent.
Neck Injuries	6 per cent.
Limbs Injuries	18 per cent.
Abdomen Injuries	4 per cent.
Back Injuries	16 per cent.
Chest Injuries	4 per cent.
Multiple Injuries	42 per cent.

We have admitted 6 cases from Visapur Jail of persons suffering from intestinal troubles.

DOCTORS IN ATTENDENCE.

Dr. J. D. Dhruv. F. R. C. S., Dr R. T. Desai, F. R. C. S., Dr. C. B Shroff, M. B. B. S. House Surgeon and Doctors J. G. Nagarsheth L. M. and S., C. D. Damani M. B. B. S., V. N. Joshi A. A. M. S., M. R Engineer L. M. and S., T. H. Mehta M. B. B. S., V. L. Mehta M. B B S., V. M. Bhayani M. B. B. S. B. G. Kulkarni M. B. B. S., K. C. Reshamwala, M. B. B. S., R. S. Kelkar M. B. B. S. and C. C. Merchant M. B. B. S.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT.

—:o:—

Mears & Brown Reach Newfoundland.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.—Airmen Mears and Brown who are flying round the world have arrived here.—Reuter.

Women Picketers Jailed

CALCUTTA. Aug. 2.

Four lady Satyagrahis arrested yesterday were sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment under the picketing ordinance.—Free Press.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT MISHAP.

—:o:—

Planes Smashed.

AIRMEN ESCAPE.

LONDON, August 3.

Harbour Grace (Newfoundland). The Monoplane in which Mears and Brown were attempting the round the world flight crashed and was wrecked while the airmen were attempting to take off. Neither of the airmen was injured. The plane started in darkness aided by flares and was moving rapidly when the tyre was punctured and the plane swinging at tangent into the trees, was smashed to pieces.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES FAIR.

—:o:—

Prince Of Wales To Attend Opening.

LONDON, August 3.

Buenos Aires—The British Ambassador has informed President Irigoyen that Prince of Wales will attend the opening of the British Empire Industries Fair in Argentine in 1931.—Reuter.

Canada's Final Election Results.

—:o:—

LONDON, August 3.

OTTAWA.

Final election results show that the state of parties is as follows:—

Conservatives	139
Liberals	86
Other parties	20

—Reuters.

MR. B. T. RANADIVE ON HUNGER-STRIKE?

—:o:—

It is understood that Mr. B. T. Ranadive, the Labour leader, who is undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Arthur Road Jail is on hunger-strike since last week.

It is also understood that interviews to him are for the time being cancelled as he is under jail disciplinary action.

IS IT FOREIGN GOODS?

—:o:—

Carry Your Own Package.

CUTTACK, Aug. 2.

The local carters and coolies have resolved not to convey packages of foreign goods from the railway station to the town.—Free Press.

Principal Commits Suicide.

—:o:—

CUTTUCK, Aug. 2.

Mr. D. D. Handerson, Acting Principal of the L. T. College, it is alleged, committed suicide by soaking his clothes in kerosine oil. He was reported to have made a declaration that owing to official and other affairs he commited suicide.—Free Press.

GUJARAT P. C. C.'s OFFICE RAIDED

—:o:—

Copies Of Book On Dharasana Seized.

(From A Special Correspondent.)
(By Telephone.)

AHMEDADAD, Aug. 3.
3-50 p.m.

The offices of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee are being raided. 50 policemen under five officers who came in motor cars are engaged in a thorough search of the offices. Huge crowds have gathered on the road outside while the office is guarded by the police. The crowds now number over 10,000 and many more are pouring in. Great excitement prevails.

The police have so far seized 1,200 copies of "Dharasanano Kalo Kehr", a Gujarati pamphlet, describing the Dharasana raids, some handbills and some copies of the "Young India" and some other papers. A Duplicator machine belonging to the Gujarat Housing Society has also been seized.

Simultaneously with the raid on the Congress Office Mr. Nandlal's house in Dhana Sutar's Pol and Mr. Pandurao's house are being raided. Mr. Nandlal is the Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Panrat Ran Sangram Patrika". The raids are not yet over.

durao is the Editor of the "Guja-

—:o:—

RAID ON CONGRESS OFFICE

—:o:—

Another Version.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

A telephone message from Ahmedabad says that the Police raided the Congress Committee Office this noon and the raid lasted for three hours. A large Police force formed a cordon round the Congress Office during the raid. A huge crowd gathered in front of it.

After the search the Police seized 16,000 copies of the "Dharsana Raid" and the Congress Bulletins.

The houses of Mr. Shah, a Congress worker, and the Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" were searched by the Police.

It is understood the Police will again raid the Congress House this evening.

No arrests were made.—Free Press.

Huge Parsi Demonstration In City.

—:o:—

TRIBUTES TO INDIA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

"Lathi" Force Kept In Readiness.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED ON FORT CONGRESS OFFICE.

The eyes of the whole city on Sunday was turned on the Parsi procession announced to be organised in the Fort area about which one of the local papers had published a report that it was banned by the police.

The story of such a prohibition was readily believed by most people.

MIDNIGHT VISIT OF SERGEANTS.

The rumour, though untrue, gained currency from the midnight visit of the police to the A Ward (Fort) Congress Committee Office under whose auspices the procession was organised. Some police sergeants called at the office to enquire as to the route fixed for the procession. As, however, no responsible member of the Committee was present there at such a late hour, the sergeants went away. This incident was responsible for the unfounded report about the prohibition order.

TENSE FEELING.

The report, however, created a tense situation in the City, and crowds of people poured into the Fort area expecting a repetition of the exciting incidents that have recently happened in connection with prohibited processions. The whole of Hornby Road from Bori Bunder to the Flora Funtain was covered with a seething mass of humanity, while quite a large number collected on the Azad Maidan where the procession was announced to terminate.

THE PROCESSION STARTS.

The procession was formed at Shapurji Chakla Street which is in the midst of the Parsi locality of the Fort. It was headed by two big tri-coloured Swaraj flags, one carried by a Parsi volunteer and the other by a Congress volunteer. Closely following the flag was a long column of Parsi ladies, about 500 in number, led by Mrs. Goshibai Captain the leader of the Desh Sevikas. The ladies carried large placards of khaddar bearing in bold letters inscriptions of national slogans like "Boycott British Goods," "Boycott Bankruptcy Loan" etc., the first placard exhibiting portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Dadabhai Naoroji, Lok. Tilak and other national heroes above the inscription "Rise for Nation's Call." The women were followed by a thickly packed column of Parsi men and large numbers of Hindus and Muslims as well. Throughout the march, the processionists kept on shouting "Inquilab Zindabad," "Boycott British Goods," etc., while the ladies kept time by singing songs of freedom in Hindi. A number of Congress volunteers as well as those of other corps walked in cordons on both sides to facilitate the progress of the procession.

PROCESSION ENTERS HORNBY ROAD.

Starting from Shapurji Chakla Street, the procession wended its way to go to the statue of Dadabhoy Naoroji near the Oriental Buildings. As they were crossing the Hornby Road, Inspector Foster accompanied by a few sergeants came up and asked the leaders about the route they were going to follow. The officer told the leaders that if they were merely crossing the Hornby Road to go to Dadabhoy's statue, the police had no objection. But if the procession was to proceed along any part of Hornby Road, the police would not allow it and would have to disperse it. Dr. Dadachanji assured him that the route did not cover any part of Hornby Road, except for the purpose of crossing it, whereupon the officer withdrew.

The arrival of the police officers strengthened the rumour among the public that the police were going to stop the procession, and excited people ran towards the scene to watch the development. But they were soon pacified on learning the true facts.

G. O. M. STATUE HONOURED.

The procession then passed on peacefully to the statue of Dadabhai Naoroji where a solemn ceremony was performed of paying their homage to the Grand Old Man who had taught his countrymen the gospel of Swaraj. National flags were hoisted on both sides of the statue, after which Mrs. Goshibai Captain (who is the grand daughter of Dadabhai) put a garland round the neck amidst enthusiastic scenes.

The ceremony was watched by huge crowds of people who thronged all around, some of them mounting on the trams which had to be stopped. Traffic was suspended for about 20 minutes till the ceremony was completed and re-crossed the Hornby Road.

Entering the Kama Street by the side of the Parsi Agiari, the procession slowly passed along Ghuga Street, Parsi Bazar Street, Bora Bazar Street from where it took a turn to Bazargate Street.

SHOWERS OF FLOWERS.

The whole route which is mostly inhabited by Parsis was packed with dense crowds, while the inmates of the towering houses on both sides showered flowers and rice on the national flags and the leaders.

The procession halted at the A Ward (Fort) Congress Office on Bazargate Street. Mrs. Captain went up to the office on the first floor, and standing in the balcony unfurled the national flag after putting a garland of yarn on the top of the pole. The ceremony was greeted with shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad", "Hindustan Zindabad", "Swatantra Bharat Zindabad", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" "Perinbai-ki-Jai", Goshibai Captain-ki-Jai" etc. The whole gathering then sang in chorus the national song of "Vande Mataram."

The procession then continued its march towards the memorable Bhatia Baug, (the scene of the memorable public events and hence known as the Azad Baug) where it terminated.

The whole big square round Bhatia Baug now popularly known as Lathi Chowk was crowded with eager spectators who were awaiting the arrival of the procession.

About 50 police constables armed with lathis, under 'several' European sergeants, who passed through the crowd at this place were jeered by the crowds. The police party withdrew into the compound of the Esplanade Police Station, and their presence there kept the crowds in a continued state of excitement for some time.

A military regiment was kept in readiness in the compound of the G. I. P. offices at Bori Bunder.

Though the city observed a hartal on Sunday, a few foreign cloth shops were open at Carnac Road, Princess Street, Chira Bazar and Girgaon. There were picketed by the Desh Sevikas. Some shops on the outside of Mangaldas Market, and in the side lanes which were open were closed soon after the arrival of the ladies.

Shops that remained open in other localities were picketed by Congress volunteers.

A. V. Thankkur Arrested.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Amritlal B. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, and President Bhil Seva Mandal was arrested on Sunday morning at Mehemadabad for picketing.

BOY REFUSES TO BE RELEASED.

—:o:—

Young Bhagwat Singh Reply To Elders.

SHEIKHPURA, Aug. 2.

A young boy, named Bhagwat Singh, aged only eight years, was arrested under Section 147 I.P.C. at Faridabad for taking part in the Congress demonstrations.

The Magistrate, asked him if he would give bail. The boy refused. Lala Multani Ram tried to persuade him, when the boy replied: "Le Ja Mero Magro", meaning "please do not harass me further".—Free Press.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An experienced and well qualified INDIAN SPINNING MASTER. Apply with certificates and terms to:—THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD LTD., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
A 1316

WANTED—WEAVING, SPINNING and CARDING MASTERS also SIZINGMASTER and HEAD JOBBER for Upcountry Mills. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R2969

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER immediately. See Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar, Kabutarkhana.
A R2967

WANTED—GRADUATE for Children as a whole time tutor Well versed in Hindi and Music Communicate undersigned for terms stating qualifications. MITTAL Rly. Engineer, Byara.
A R2970

WANTED—One B.A., B.T., or UNDERGRADUATE with S. T. C. or B.A. or undergraduate holding 3rd year certificate, as Administrative Officer, on Rs. 75—1—3—105/-. Applications should reach, with copies of testimonials to the President, Anand Municipality, not later than 15th September, 1930.
A 1342

WANTED—A CLERK, experienced in Printing Works, particularly for composing blocks and Printing Labels of matches and well trained in mixing Inks of various colours and shades. Salary according to qualifications. Only those having experience need apply stating previous experience, age and salary required to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"
A 1336

WANTED—The following Officers for the Bhopal Municipality, English knowing candidates with sufficient knowledge of Urdu only need apply. (1) MUNICIPAL ENGINEER with experience of Water Works. Salary Rs. 250—25—350 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 50; (2) MUNICIPAL SECRETARY with experience of Municipal work. Salary Rs. 150—20—250 with conveyance allowance Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials before 15th August, 1930, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bhopal.
A 1272

THE PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Lahore is in search of a suitable CHIEF AGENT for Rajputana and Central India on attractive terms. Gentlemen of influence and experience are requested to correspond in confidence with the Manager giving details of qualifications, connections and previous experience in the line.
A 1319

Situations Wanted

AN A. C. R. A. holding L. C. C. and N. U. T. diplomas and having experience of office routine including general book keeping and accounts desires an EMPLOYMENT, Indian Firms preferred. Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2953

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B R2936

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N R2965

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CONGRESSMEN & VOLUNTEERS have your spectacles made at half the Prices and get them freely done in case they are twisted or broken by lathis at DASTOOR & SONS, next to Fort Fire Brigade, opp. Lloyd's Bank.
M R2966

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FINEST DESSERT APPLES PEARS sent very carefully packed to any part of India by V.P.P. at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bandrola Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
P 1324

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M R 2931

WANTED—ALL TO LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand, a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E R2922

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar, The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

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A Mahomedan, aged 30. Income Rs. 500, Graduate, wishes to marry a Mahomedan lady or lady of any community if highly educated.. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2866

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WANTED—Loan of Rs. 6 to 5 lakhs on sound, substantial security either at Bombay or outside. Reasonable interest. Cash credit system. Returnable within 3 to 5 years. Refer to Box No: 155, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle".
L R2939

Trade Announcement.

BUILD your own 3 Valve Radio Set at home. Complete Components Kit Rs. 20/-. Apply Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2964

WANTED PURCHASERS.—Nilgiri Plantations' best parchment coffee. OO Size Rs. 70/- per cwt., A Size Rs. 64/- per cwt., Peaberry Rs. 82/- per cwt., F. O. R. Mettupalaiyam. Please order, or write for samples to:—THE NECTAR TEA FACTORY, Mettupalaiyam.
T R2960

DUP perfect flat FOOLSCAP German Stencil Duplicator can print hundreds of handwriting and typewriting copies. Price 42/8/- complete. Apply:—GREIF PRODUCTS (INDIA) AGENCY, Poona 2.
T R2951

Property For Sale

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for small Capitalists.—Wanted to dispose of outright a well going Two Ton Ice Factory in a Cotton Centre. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2937

Wanted.

AGENCIES WANTED.—Wanted by an INFLUENTIAL HOUSE OF BUSINESS, AGENCIES of Swadeshi goods of all kinds Bombay presidency and Sind-Baluchistan. State full particulars. Box No. 165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2963

WANTED—One High Pressure Kier with Heater, Centrifugal Pump, etc. in good working condition. Please state capacity with full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 1323

Public Notices.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th day of August, 1930, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 79 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

79. On a show of hands every member holding Deferred Share or Shares only present in person shall have one vote and every member holding Ordinary Share or Shares present in person shall have ten votes. Upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Deferred Share and ten votes for every Ordinary Share held by him. When a Corporation being a member is present by a proxy who is not a member, such proxy shall be entitled to vote for such Corporation on a show of hands.

(2) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 93 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

93. The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares of the face value of Rs. 2,500.

(3) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 126 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

126. The profits of the Company made during the financial year or other period comprised in the accounts submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting which it shall be determined to distribute in dividend with any profits carried forward from past years shall be applicable in order of priority in manner following:—
Firstly to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6-1/4 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares to the close of such period;
Secondly to the payment of a dividend for such period at the like rate on the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares;
Thirdly the residue shall be applicable as to one half to the payment of a further dividend on the Ordinary Shares and as to the other half to the payment of a further dividend on the Deferred Shares.

(4) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 162 of the Company's Articles of Association:—

162. In case of a winding up of the Company the assets available for distribution among the members shall be applied, first, in paying off the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares, secondly, in paying off the capital paid up on the Deferred Shares, and thirdly, the balance (if any) shall be divided as to one half among the holders of the Ordinary Shares rateably in proportion to the number held and as to the other half among the holders of the Deferred Shares rateably in proportion to the number held.

Should the abovementioned Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1930, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
1262

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning the 4th Instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

(Sd.) BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
4th August, 1930.
1341

NOTICE.

THE VIRAMGAM MUNICIPALITY wants to introduce Electricity in the town. Those who want to take contract should apply to the undersigned stating terms before 21st August, 1930.

SHIVLAL H. VYAS,
Chairman,
Electricity Committee.
Viramgam, 25-7-30.
1291

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN OF 1930.

THE BANK is prepared to give demand loans not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.

(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lakh (face value) he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 25,000/- and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000/-.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the outstanding balance of the advance will be 5 3/4 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

J. C. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1930.
1230.

APPEAL.

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

IT IS GIVING ENTIRELY FREE MEDICAL, SURGICAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL and DENTAL AID to the poor sufferers of all communities. This Hospital is a complete unit in itself. Treats a large number of indoor and outdoor patients. Your help is greatly needed. Address: SECRETARY Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, North Bombay No. 8.
1117

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to work the Aquamarine Mines of Kashmir under State Mining Rules. These mines are situated at Dasu near Skardu. The gem was exhibited and much appreciated by the public at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, as well as at Kashmir State Exhibitions. A full account of the mines is published in the Records Geological Survey of India Volume XLIX, Part III, 1918. Their brief account and the State Mining Rules can be obtained from the Superintendent Mineral Survey, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

Applications should reach the undersigned early.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister, (Development Branch),
His Highness' Govt., Jammu and Kashmir,
Srinagar-Kashmir.
1262

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Arogya Mandir.
2. Letter from the Secretary, Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam—Protesting against the proposed system of three hours' study for infants.
3. Letter from the Vice-President, Bombay Muslim Society—Protesting against the proposed change in the timings of Municipal Urdu Schools.
4. Letter from Sister Mary M. Chantal of St. Catherine's Home—Explaining why the Corporation's representative was not invited to the meetings of the Board during the year 1929.
5. Letter from Mr. S. N. Medhekar, Principal, Bombay New Dumb and Deaf Institution—Commenting on Prof. Date's application for a grant to his Dumb and Deaf Institute from the Schools Committee.
6. Letter from Mr. Wasudeo N. Joglekar—Requesting that a compassionate allowance may be given to the minor son of his brother, the late Mr. Mahadeo N. Joglekar, Head Master of the Municipal Marathi School at Chinchpokli.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

7. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 3,559 to meet the cost of the purchase of a new motor lorry for the Encroachment Removal Branch.
8. Recommending sanction to the post of Assistant Accountant being transferred from the Municipal Workshops to the Audit and Accounts Department.
9. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 9,146 to meet the cost of the temporary staff, printing, etc., required in connection with the departmental collection of fair fees at the Sandhurst Slaughter Houses.
10. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,453 to meet the cost of providing weather frames at the Dadar Market.
11. Recommending sanction to a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,000 to supplement the grant for new works.
12. Recommending the abolition of the Head Foreman's post in the Municipal Workshops, etc.
13. Reporting that it is not advisable to change the existing practice of the repayment of Municipal loans.
14. Forwarding for the Corporation's orders the Schools Committee's proposal for revising the grade of their peons and for granting them an increased House Rent Allowance.
15. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 6,000 to supplement the grant under Election charges.
16. Forwarding quarterly returns regarding the removal of unauthorized works.
17. Forwarding for information a report of the Finance and Banking Sub-Committee, regarding the recovery of the arrears of rent in respect of Municipal land at Abdul Rahman Street.
18. Recommending sanction to the variation of the Establishment Schedule of the Engineering Department in accordance with the Reorganization Scheme.
19—20. Statements of Budget transfers in respect of amounts (19) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (20) exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.
21. Schools Committee's Letter—Submitting a quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

22. Forwarding lists showing breeding places of anopheles mosquitoes.
23. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
24. Forwarding half-yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc.
25. Requesting sanction to aerial mains being allowed to be erected for lighting the Bandstand at King's Circle, Matunga.
26. Requesting sanction to the sale of a plot of Municipal land off Gokhale Road, Dadar.
27. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain plots of land at Mahalaxmi and to the exchange of a plot of land at Mahim with Municipal land opposite Mahim Station.
28. Forwarding the quarterly statement of water brought into the City and suburbs from the various lakes.
29. Regarding the acquisition of land on Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, etc.
30. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's quarterly report.
31. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a deceased halalkhore in the Health Department.
32. Regarding the sale of Municipal land at Worli.
33. Letters from Mrs. Shirinbai D. Daruvala and Mr. J. D. Daruvala—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Mr. D. D. Daruvala.
34. Letter from Mr. Alwyn Ezra, Representative of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Forwarding a report from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Museum regarding the removal of certain pictures from the Museum.

LETTERS FROM MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

35. Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March 1931.
36. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

37. From Mr. Vithaldas Kanji—For expressing opinion that there should be uniformity of weights and measures in the City.
38. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report regarding the shifting of the Level Crossing on the south of the Marine Lines Station to the vicinity of certain Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face.
39—41. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining reports (39) from the Standing Committee as to the amount of loan required to clear and rebuild some of the slums of the City and (40-41) from the Works Committee (40) on the feasibility of separating Storm Water from sewerage in the least expensive manner and (41) as to how many employees of the inferior staff are at present provided with housing accommodation, etc.
42. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For expressing opinion that the recommendations made by the Indian Statutory Commission are retrograde and reactionary in that they have made it possible to entrust the portfolio of local self-government to a non-elected Minister in the Provincial Cabinet.
43. From Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee, seconded by Mr. S. C. Thakkar—For appointing Mr. Balubhai T. Desai to be a member of the Committees regarding an enquiry into (1) the excesses of the Bombay Police at Wadala and elsewhere and (2) the opening of fire by the Police at Bhendy Bazar.
44. From Dr. Poonsey H. Metheri—For appointing Mr. L. R. Tairsee to be an additional representative of the Corporation to meet the Government representatives at the Conference regarding the dissolution of the Improvement Trust.
45. From Mr. D. G. Khairaz—For appointing Mr. G. D. Billimoria to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.
46. From Mr. J. B. Bamanbehram—For appointing Mr. B. T. Desai to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.
47. From Mr. S. G. Kenl, seconded by Mr. M. E. Serang—For appointing Mr. M. M. Killedar to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.
48. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, seconded by Mr. Hoosenaly M. Rahimtoola—For appointing Mr. D. S. Tyebji to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.
49. From Mr. S. G. Kenl, seconded by Mr. V. D. Govindji and Mr. V. S. Velnkar—For recommending the Commissioner to sell the right of removing fruit from the cocoanut trees which are not to be tapped for drawing toddy.
50. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For requesting Government to appoint a non-official Committee to report on the allegations made regarding the ill-treatment of the political prisoners.
51. From Dr. E. Moses—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report on the advisability of recognizing the Government Commercial and Clerical Examination Certificate as a qualification for admission to the lower grades of the Municipal service.
52. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For informing the Schools Committee of the Corporation's opinion that the Vadala Municipal Marathi Girls' School should not be shifted from its present premises.
53. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report as to why there should be two sewage outfalls one at Love Grove and the other at Worli Point.
54-55. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—(54) For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for naming a portion of Girgaum Road as Perin Road and (55) For requesting the Commissioner to acquire certain buildings between Samuel Street and Dongri Street for removing obstruction caused to traffic.
56-57. From Dr. M. C. Javle—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee (56) as to what retrenchments can be effected in the staff under their control and (57) as to the circumstances under which the present Chief Clerk has been appointed in the Committee's Office.
58. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For referring to a Committee the Commissioner's report regarding the question of the shifting of the Level Crossing on the south of the Marine Lines Station to the vicinity of certain Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

59. Regarding periodical inspection of timber-framed buildings in the City.
60. Regarding the recommendations made by the British Social Hygiene Council on the question of combating Venereal Diseases.
61. Regarding the question of the installation of Radio Loud Speakers in Municipal Gardens.
62. Regarding the extension of Tram service from Dadar to King's Circle, Matunga.
63. Regarding the question of shifting to road side the central Tramway poles from Foras Road Junction to the old Parel Statue Junction.
64. Regarding the question of amending the Procedure Rules so as to require the Commissioner and the Chairman of the Standing Committee to give due notice as to the day on which they are going to ask for urgency for items circulated as Urgent Business.
65. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.
66. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1930.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English, Urdu and Persian to act as a Head Master in Anglo Urdu Middle School at Malegaon on Salary Rs. 70/- p.m.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications with testimonial, should reach the undersigned before 15th August, 1930.

K. P. KHARE,
Chairman, School Committee,
Malegaon Municipality Dist. Nasik
1330

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 28th August, 1930, at 1-45 p. m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February 1930.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. H. P. Mody, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th August 1930 to 28th August 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1930.

N. B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 3rd September 1930 between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August, 1930.
1332

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SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
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TONIC FOR WOMEN
SUNDARI SATHI (Registered)
Can Cure Leucorrhoea and Menorrhogia in 7 days.
"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhoea, cirhosis, metrits, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per Bottle.
Available at all the Chemists and Druggists everywhere.
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS,
AHMEDABAD and KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telegraph "Devekemical."

Grand-dad
As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!
CAFIASPIRIN
BAYER
relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
CUTS, BRUISES & SORES
SOOTHED & HEALED BY ZAM-BUK
THE slip of a knife, a knock, an upset of boiling water or cooking fat, or other sudden accident may cause hours of pain and suffering. Remember the hidden poison dangers that threaten the simplest injury.
Millions of invisible disease germs are in the air waiting to swarm into the least break in the skin. Keep Zam-Buk always handy! This antiseptic herbal balm will prevent all dangerous complications.
Smear a little Zam-Buk over any cut, bruise, burn, scald or bite, and pain and soreness are quickly ended; germ infection is prevented. Besides soothing the skin, Zam-Buk allays irritation and subdues any swelling or inflammation. It prevents blood-poison and is a wonderful skin grower.
Don't experiment with risky fatty ointments! Use this pure herbal Zam-Buk ointment for all your skin troubles and injuries!!
All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. Full directions enclosed in every package. Price Re. One or Rs. 2-4 Size.
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.
Zam-Buk
GROWS NEW SKIN.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
August 2.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban
Vita, Betaugh, Busreh
Stolzenfels, Frizins, Marmagoa
Morea, Hallands, Shanghai
Queda, Smith, Karachi
British Sailor, Anderson, Abadan
DEPARTURES.
August 3.
Bahadur, Elliott, Calcutta
Chinkoa, Robinson, Calcutta
Jalaturang, Venkins, Calcutta
Tottori Maru, Imada, Kobe
Halldor, Hansen, Karachi
Neidenfels, Unger, Hamburg.
LOADING
August 1.
Steamer Bovenkerk for Hamburg
S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and 196 passengers.
S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Stolzenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.
S S Queda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Queda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.
S S British Sailor:—The A. P. O. Company's steamer British Sailor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.
S S Bahadur:—The T M Company's steamer Bahadur, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Jalaturang:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalatarang, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Halldor:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Halldor, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S S Neidenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Neidenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1930.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 8-8, M M and Co.
3 City of Wellington Karachi 5-8 K Nixon and Co.
4 Hesione, Tuticorin, 6-8, J Finlay and Co.
7 Shidzuoka Maru Japan 12-8 N Y Kaisha.
8 Bovenkerk Rotterdam 10-8, E D Sassoon and Co.
12 Karagola Zanzibar 27-8 M M and Co.
13 Neidenfels Hamburg 3-8 L Edwards Ltd.
14 City of Derby New York 5-8 F F Campbell and Co.
15 Sturmfels Hamburg 8-8 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Bahadur Calcutta 2-8 T Morrison & Co.
2 Burma Maru Japan 5-8 O S Kaisha.
3 Bankura, P Gulf 3-8, M M and Co.
4 Vita Busrah 8-8 M M and Co.
5 Haidar Karachi 3-8 Scindia S N Co.
10|11 Tottori Maru, Kobe, 3-8, N Y Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.
PRINCESS DOCK.
A Chinkoa, Calcutta 2-8, M M and Co.
E Gurna Rangoon NF, M M and Co.
D|E Jalatarang, Calcutta, 2-8, Scindia S N Co.
L/M Dalgoma, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Unicoi M Goa NF, L Edwards Ltd.
Q Skuld, Bangkok, 3-8, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Macedonia 2-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Baroda 16-8 K N Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. E.
FROM HAMBURG
Altenfels 5-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ltd.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ltd.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Cupo di Monti, 10-8-30, M Italiana.
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Venezie 10-8-30 Lloyd T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk 24-8 08 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.
Tampa 5-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
GENERAL LANDING DATE
Bankura 31-7 30.
Skuld 31-7-30.
Parvati 31-7-30.
Jamnagar 31-7-30.
Talite 1-8-30.
City of Neurasth 30-7-30.
Benares 30-7-30.
Badarpur 30-7 30.
Kaiser-i-Hind 30-7-30.
City of Derby 31-7-30.
Hesione 1-8-30.
Tapancli 1-8-30.
Padma 1-8-0
Mantua (Cargo brought from B. P. Stn. by carts), 1-8-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
FROM DURBAN.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Mitora 16-8 M M & Co.

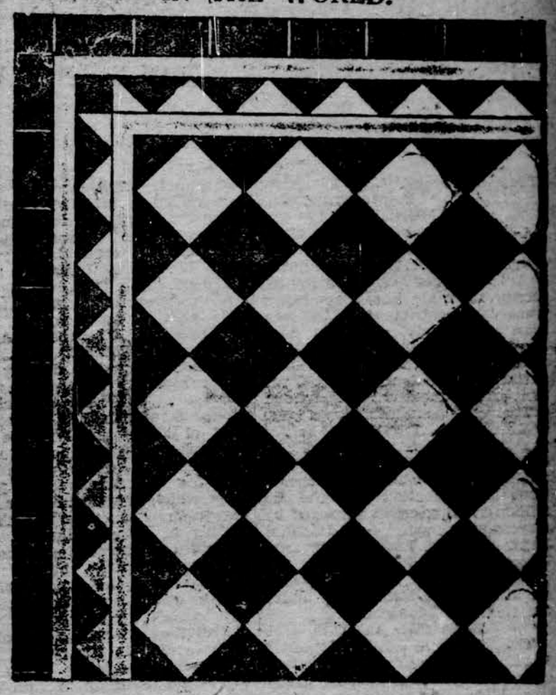
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 4-8-30 K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Derby 6-8-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesione N F J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels NF, L Edward Ltd.
Sturmfel, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Stolzenfels NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.
Bankura NF, M M Co.
Vita, NF, M M Co.
FOR KOBE.
Burma Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
Shidzuku Maru 12-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalabala NF S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gurna NF, M M Co.
FOR ABADAN.
British Sailor NF, A P Oil Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6,013, Headlane, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 3,620 Spencer K N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesione 2516 Williams J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sturmfels 3634 Hadgerson L Edward Ltd.
Stolzenfels 4708 Frisins L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
C Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
City of NewCastle, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Burma Maru, 2,878, Shirai, O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.
Vita 1955 Betaugh M M Co.
Bankura, 1905 Darkee M M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalabala 2111 Roy S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gurna 2230 Brown M M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, 649, Robert, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR ABADAN.
British Sailor 3444 Anderson A P Oil Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa 3307 Fahley M M and Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Unicoi 5959 mile L Edward Ltd.
Silverpine 3015 Irvine L Edward Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Aug. 2.
Per S S Vita, Agent M M and Co, from Basara:—262 bags hartuman; 6 bundles specie.
From Karachi:—3898 bags wheat 2550 bags wheat; 271 bags barley; 150 bags barley; 106 cases brandy; 269 bags rice; 23 bags apricots; 42 cases khismiss; 10 bags khismiss; 228 bags wheat uour; 3 cases rubber tyre; 10 cases vegetable product; 33 bags gram flour; 5 jottas cardamoms; 100 bags bajris; 150 bags gram; 55 bags dry processes; 10 bags gums; 27 bags fish manure; 12 cases dry fish.
EXPORTS.
S S Sternfels:—For Hamburg:—110 bales Indian raw cotton Vasanjee Curumsey; 110 bales Indian raw coton Aboobaka Abdulrehman; 5 cwt magnesium chloride Havero Trading Co.
For Ghent:—110 bales Indian cotton raw Italian Cotton Co.
For Antwerp:—48 cwt empty drums c and nitric acid Havro Trading Co; 100 bales cotton fly clean M Chandulal and Co.
For Bremen:—220 bales Indian cotton raw Italia Cotton Co.
For Rorterdam:—110 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.
For Leith:—10,000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co.
S S Essen, for Hamburgh:—110 bales Indian raw cotton The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd; 1000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co.
For Port Said (order):—2810 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Dunkirk:—523 bales raw Indian cotton Gosho Kabushiki; 1250 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings 4000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co; 1000 cwt groundnuts Strauss and Co.
S S Shidzurka Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1900 bales Indian raw cotton Birla Bros Ltd; 200 bales Indian raw cotton Madhavdas Amersey and Co.
For Osaka:—1500 bales Indian cotton Toyo Menku Kaisha.
For Shanghai:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.
For Nagarsaki:—300 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.
For Yokkaichi:—300 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Shidzmoka Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Castalia for Marseilles:—55 bales county cotton fly Khimji Viram and Co.
For Glasgow:—4500 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhai and Co; 6500 cwt groundnut oil Moosabhai and Co.
S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S S City of Wellington for Dunkirk:—203 cwt Indian mustard seed T S Thadani and Sons; 100 bales Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.
S S Skuld for Sydney:—5 cases 1000 lbs c dyed c yarn gs Arnhold and Co.
S S Neidenfels for Rotterdam:—2400 cwt Indian groundnuts Ralli Bros.
S S Stolzenfels for Antwerp:—63 bales Indian cotton raw Chachaty and Thackersey; 110 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Rotterdam:—4200 cwt Indian linseed Ralli Bros.
For Hamburgh:—605 bales Indian cotton raw Sapt Textile Part Co; 165 bales Indian cotton raw Killachand Devchand; 180 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S City of Derby for Manchester:—2 bales raw Indian cotton The Patel Cotton Co.
For New York:—450 cwt gum karaya P E Moos
For Port Said:—90 bales c cotton grey yarn Abdullah and Co.
S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—200 cwt groundnut ke0rnels K M Nathoo.
S S Bovenkirk for Hamburgh:—1000 cwt linseed K M Nathoo and Co; 11000 cwt groundnut oil cake K M Nathoo and Co; 200 cwt Indian kang A Govindjee.
For Amsterdam:—3 cwt peacock quills Mahmad Ravajee;
For Roterdam:—4000 cwt ground nut oil cake K M Nathoo; 2000 cwt linseed oil cake K M Nathoo; 300 cwt Indian myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

CASE AGAINST HALDAR.

—:o:—
For Holding Meeting.
CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.
The trial opened to-day before Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, of Mr. Sarada Prasad Halder, pleader and 15 others under Sections 147, 354 and 109 I.P.C.
Opening the Crown case, the public prosecutor said that about the beginning of April last a batch of volunteers went from the B. P. C. C. office to prepare salt at Neela. There they put up in a garden house of a villager. Meetings were held in which Mr. Sarada and another prisoner took part. The captain of the volunteers and a son of one of the prisoners were convicted of breaking salt laws.
Later order under section 144 Cr. P. C. was promulgated, prohibiting public meetings on April 23. A meeting was held on the outskirst of Neela, despite the prohibitory order The crowd appeared to be excited and the police dispersed it by force. On the following day about 50 men, armed with branches of tree and clods of earth, collected in an excited mood in the field, and when asked to disperse, some of the prisoners threw clods of earth at the police. Several policemen and Excise Inspector were injured. The warning given by the Asst. Police Superintendent having had no effect, two rounds of buckshot were fired and two men fell. The wounded were taken away by the crowd. The accused were later arrested and sent up for trial.
Several witnesses including the Asst. Police Superintendent were examined, and a further hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

London.—An appeal is being made on behalf of Mrs. Hook and her two children. The "Clergyman" says that the Hooks put almost all they had on ill-fated venture.—Reuter.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

Beautiful Floors.
WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.
That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest, and most economical are produced at
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and used by the public for over 24 years past can be recommended with confidence to replace similar articles of foreign make.
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL FOOD.
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Alembic Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.
Alembic Concentrated Sarsaparilla.
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Bonus on Increasing Scale Since 1871.
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TRADE & FINANCE.

—:o:—

SHORTAGE OF FUNDS DESPITE CHEAP MONEY RATES.

Effect Of Inadequate Supply Of Currency And Credit On Prices.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Aug. 1.

MONEY.

Call loans were available at 2 per cent at the opening, but were in good demand towards the close at 2-1/2 per cent. Although money rates are cheap, funds are none too plentiful, since the new loan has already drawn in over Rs. 5 crores of fresh money. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to four months 3 per cent and six months 3-1/2 per cent.

The trade demand shows a large decline of Rs. 170.21 lacs as per the latest Bank's statement. It is however well to note that this is largely influenced by the operations in connection with the £5 million sterling credit arranged by Government with the Imperial Bank of India, London branch. Deposits in London show an increase of nearly £2 million with an almost equivalent rise under the item of "advances".

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 25th July shows a large increase of Rs. 364.28 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 22,26,63,000 as compared with Rs. 31.71 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.00, an increase of 2.60 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash credits are up by Rs. 240.76 lacs and Rs. 24.36 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 14.60 lacs. Government deposits as well as Other deposits have swelled, the former by Rs. 206.59 lacs to Rs. 17.39 crores and the latter by Rs. 394.62 lacs to Rs. 72.97 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

After an early depression, prices of gilt-edged stocks began to readjust and a steady tone prevailed towards the close. Favourable reception accorded to the new loan, subscriptions to which amounted to about Rs. 15 crores in the first two days, revived confidence in the market. 3-1/2 per cent Paper steadied to Rs. 63-2 and 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 99.14. 5 per cent 1933 and 1935 Loans are quoted at Rs. 99-8 and Rs. 96-10, and 1939-44 to Rs. 95. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 were placed at Rs. 100-2, Rs. 101 and Rs. 101-15. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan fetched Rs. 104-10. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 73-7 and 1934-37 at Rs. 89/8. 4/1/2 per cent. 1955/60 Loan declined about one rupee to Rs. 85/8, while 1934 Bonds remained steady at Rs. 95.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency Return of 22nd July shows an increase of Rs. 114.79 lacs in note circulation which now amounts to Rs 166.66 crores. Silver coins are up by an almost equal amount of Rs. 113.45 lacs to Rs. 111.73 crores, while gold coin and silver bullion under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores and Rs. 3.47 crores respectively. Securities in India are up by Rs. 1.45 lacs to Rs. 18.39 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 88.52 as against 88/40 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange remained quiet and dull with both the import and export trade stagnant. Some remittances, however, were fixed in the local market for the large import of sovereigns from Durban. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 5-3/4d. while there were good buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. The following are the forward rates:—August to October 1s. 5-3/4d. and November to January 1s. 5-25/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation rose from $4.86-11/16 to $4.87-3/16. French francs depreciated to 123.78. The Belga and the Italian lira were quoted at 34.79 and 93.00 respectively.

A press communique of the 29th July states that there were no remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 26th July and that the total remittances since April last to date amounted to £4,721,675.

GOLD.

Dull conditions obtained in the gold market and there was a slight fall in the price of ready to Rs. 21-8-6 per tola. The offtake remains almost unchanged at some 10,000 tolas a day and stocks are reduced to about 1-1/2 lacs tolas. Sovereigns are in good demand, and 2 lacs are due to arrive on the 2nd August and nearly 5 lakhs more have been shipped on the 28th ultimo from Durban. Ready sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13/10/6, and delivery 5th August at Rs. 13-9-6. In London the quotation for gold declined from 85s. 1d. to 86s. 0-1/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-3 for ready, Rs. 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 11th August settlement and Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-9-0 for 9th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £45,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £170,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 507,504 in bar and coin.

EFFECT OF CURRENCY AND CREDIT.

In a memorandum dealing with the economic consequences of changes in the value of gold, Sir Henry Strakosch, Kt., an economist of international repute and eminent authority on Central Banking and Bullion, points out that the fall in commodity prices from which the world is suffering to-day cannot be attributed mainly to overproduction. He says "the phenomenon is due not to "overproductitn" but to the retardation in the process of exchange and therefore of consumption, caused by a drastic redistribution of wealth resulting from the fall in the general level of commodity prices, which, in turn, owes its origin to an inadequate supply of currency and credit". This insufficiency has been brought about by the very reverse of economy in the use of the monetary gold that became available. Any gold that flows into the reserves of countries where it is not used as a basis for the expansion of currency and credit, e.g. in U. S. of America, Argentine and France, the Gold standard world is to that extent deprived of currency and credit ti needs to exchange its increasing production.

GOLD HOGDINGS.

It is interesting to note that our of the £2,143 million worth of gold held by the Central Banks and treasuries of the important nations at the end of 1929, U. S. America and France together alone accounted for more than 50 per cent although their population is only 13 per cent of the total. France has increased its holdings twice over since 1926 and amounts to £336 million. There is £8 worth of gold per head in France against the average of £1.7 of the total population of these nations. United States comes next with a holding of £302 million and £6.6 per head. Although in Argentine, per capita holding is the largest being £8.3, their entire stock is comparatively small at £91 million.

In a table dealing with wholesale prices of individual commodities, it is pointed out that between December 31, 1928 and May 31, 1930, cereals and meat fell by 13.5 per cent, other foods by 11.8 per cent, textiles by the large figure of 20.5 per cent, minerals by 8.9 per cent and miscellaneous by 5.2 per cent.

SILVER.

Silver market was characterised by steady conditions, although there was some reaction towards the close on weak advices from Shanghai. Ready after rising to Rs. 47-5 declined to Rs. 46-10, but closes at Rs. 46/11 per 100 tolas. The daily offtake has fallen to 130 bars and stocks are rather low at 1,700 bars. There are, however, about 3,200 bars on the way from London to arrive in time for the August settlement. Trading for September continues restricted owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from America. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined to 1s. 6.1/2d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-7/16d. and 16d. for ready and, 3/5/16d. and 15/15/16d. for for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 47-5 and Rs. 46-7 for ready, Rs. 47-2 and Rs. 46-4 for 14th August settlement and Rs. 46-6 and Rs. 45-15 for 13th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £95,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £321,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 337 bars and Rs. 110,412 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £23,000.

SRARES.

The share market is still closed to all forward business and the Board has decided to carry forward the bazar commitments to the next settlement on 6 per cent interest basis and the differences are to be adjusted at rates fixed by the Board which are proximate to those ruling on the last working day. Shares dealt in on cash were in some demand with prices maintained.

In the misdellaneous section, Andhra Valleys further increased to Rs. 626/4 and Tata Power to Rs. 481/4. Scindia Steam shares dropped from Rs. 8/14 to Rs. 8/3. Katni Defds. gained some 20 points to Rs. 722/8.

Imperial Bank shares improved to Rs. 1,240 x.d. and Contributories to Rs. 308/12 x.d. Bank of India shares are almost unchanged at 82 x.d., while those of the Central Bank steadied to Rs. 15/8.

Cotton Situation Reviewed.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following supplement to their daily report of the 31st July:—

"Since we wrote our Report last week the net changes in the American Futures Markets have been as follows:—

		Oct.	Jan.
New York	23-7-30	12.74	12.97
Do.	30-7-30	12.34	12.63
		—.40	—.34
		Oct.	Jan.
Liverpool	23-7-30	6.97	7.01
Do.	30-7-30	6.74	6.80
		—.23	—.21
			May.
New York	23-7-30		13.33
Do.	30-7-30		12.99
			—.34
			May.
Liverpool	23-7-30		7.15
Do.	30-7-30		6.95
			—.20

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 5 points lower. The undertone of the American markets continues weak, poor trade reports having more than counter-balanced reports of deterioration to the crop, especially in the Western portion of the Cotton belt.

The weekly weather report published yesterday states as follows:—

"Temperatures have mostly been high, being moderate in the northern belt. In the South, light to moderate showers ruled east of the Mississippi Valley. The Western Belt during this week has been practically rainless."

Should this dry weather continue, loss to the crop must result as happened last season when it was etsimated that Texas lost one million bales owing to drought.

On the other hand trade reports could hardly be worse. The New York Cotton Service in their weekly cable estimate the consumption of American cotton all over the World at only 877,000 bales for the month of June. This points to a consumption for the year ending to-day of just over 13 million bales, leaving a carry-over of about 6,150,000. These figures make poor reading, and with the movement of the crop imminent a further decline in American values is probable.

Inspite of the decline on the other side, quotations for Indian cotton on balance are from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 higher. This adjustment in parity between the two markets is long overdue, as Indian cotton for months has been selling at much too low a rate. Thanks to the heavy export offtake during the last six weeks Bombay Stocks have been reduced considerably. It is now estimated our total unsold stock is down to nearly four lacs of bales, and utnere is consequently much less pressure to sell. In fact, with any encouragement from the other side prices here would advance, for we are gradually working into a strong statistical position. By the end of next month which is the end of our cotton year, the carryover in India will be about 500,000 bales less than last year, and with an acreage reduction of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., the supply of Indian cotton during the coming season should be considerably less than during the season now ending. As Indian cotton last season was substituted to a large extent for Americans, we suggest that present estimates of consumption for American cotton next season are probably too low.

The Monsoon in India progresses fairly satisfactory, but our crop is now suffering from want of rain in Berar and Moglai. As these districts normally supply us with a large portion of our Oomra crop, our crop next season may be smaller than the reduction in acreage indicates.

There is little to report about the local political outlook which is as obscure as ever.

YARN MARKET REPORT
Bombay, August 1.

The yarn market has continued to remain dull and lifeless during the week and prices have further declined to the extent of about half an anna per lb., particularly in Indian yarns owing to absence of satisfactory demand, further decline in prices of raw material and also due to unsettled conditions of Trade as a result of the present political situation. The prices quoted by the dealers are simply nominal in as much as most of them are inclined to clear off their stocks even at heavy sacrifice if a firm offer is placed with them for a decent quantity. The present unsettled and unsatisfactory conditions of Trade have created less of confidence amongst them and at present they are more inclined to clear off their holdings at market rates quickly and are not inclined to make any fresh purchases even at cheaper prices from the Mills. On the whole trading during the week has been very restricted and disappointing. Reports from consuming districts are far from satisfactory, and the present Movement has disorganized Trade everywhere. As regards Foreign yarns there has been great obstacles in deliveries and in taking up the goods and as a result the turnover is very insignificant particularly at the end of the week. On the whole there is no improvement in the Yarn Trade and dealers have been passing through very anxious times. Looking to the conditions in general obtaining at present there is no chance for improvement in the near future, on the other hand if Cotton market does not become steady in the next few days and the weather conditions remain as they are, there is every chance of prices to go down still further.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Sales from stock are now very restricted and difficult and deliveries are still more difficult to be made. Dealers have been undergoing heavy losses and forward business is at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have been irregular for spot as well as for forward deliveries and business is very limited. Demand is moderate for this class of yarns but dealers do not take much interest in these foreign yarns. Forward business is limited but at very low prices. Sampin and Exchange are moving within narrow fluctuations at present.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Prices are irregular and demand is very limited at present. The heavy stocks at Southern Indian Ports have considerably affected that market with the result that demand has fallen and prices has begun to decline further. In the North there is very small demand and stocks have been accumulating. The future outlook is not promising.

INDIAN YARNS.

Some of our Mills have been thinking of closing down from the middle of this month and some from the 1st of September if conditions in general do not show any material improvement. Happily the Indian cloth dealers have decided not to close down their shops as originally intended and this might relieve the situation to some extent, but it is difficult to forecast anything at the moment. Reports from Ahmedabad and other consuming districts are also as bad as before and the yarn Trade is generally very unsettled and unsatisfactory almost everywhere. The Mills are also experiencing very bad times and the future outlook does not seem very hopeful at the moment although much moore will depend upon the Cotton prices as well as upon the development of the political situation. Dealers have been eagerly watching the movement for peace which is in progress at the moment but it is too difficult to judge anything at present. Monsoon has proved satisfactory so far except in some parts of the country and this is the only ray of rope in the whole situation which is otherwise very unsatisfactory. Swadeshi propaganda is in full swing and it is believed that for sometime its effect will not be experienced even by our Mills.

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FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY,

Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, North, Bombay No. 8.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

MURZELLO—At the St. George's Hospital yesterday at 9-30 a. m. to Felicit wife of D. F. Murzello of Imperial Bank of India, a daughter.

DEATH.

VESUNA Or Bhowvanggree: Meherbai Pestonji widow of late Pestonji Dossabhoy Vesuna, died last evening at 5 p. m. at Meher Mansion, near Tardeo Bridge. Funeral at 8 a. m. to-day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 5th inst.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects will be held at the Physics Lecture Theatre of the Wilson College, at Chowpatty on Thursday the 7th August 1930, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) when Prof. H. J. Taylor, M. sc., will deliver a lecture on 'Acaustics of Buildings.' Lantern Slides will also be exhibited.

The Vice-President Mr. Burjor S J Aga, F. R. I. B. A. will occupy the chair.

TO-DAY'S PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Union of Brokers and Mukadams working at Wadi Bunder and Karnak Bunder a procession will start (to-day) at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) from the Maidan near Wadi Bunder Shed No. 10 and passing through certain Roads will go to the Congress House, Girgaum.

The route of the procession will be decided this morning.

THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business on Monday the 4th instant as a protest against the arrests of the Congress Working Committee Members and on Tuesday the 5th instant on account of the third monthly day of Mahatma Gandhiji's incarceration.

GANDHI DAY PROGRAMME.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Takli procession will start from the Congress House on Tuesday the 5th inst. at 8 a. m. and end at Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee Office (near Bhangwadi Theatre.) There will be a public meeting in the evening on the same day. The time and place will be announced later on.

GANDHI DAY IN PAREL.

The unveiling ceremony of Mahatma Gandhis photo will be performed in Parel on the Shakti Maidan at 7-30 in the morning on Tuesday the 5th instant—the day on which Mahatmaji was arrested. After the ceremony a procession of Parel residents will start for the maidan and proceed to the F. Ward Congress Office via Sewree and Lalbaug. All Prabhat Pheris and Volunteer Corps are requested to attend the ceremony and join the procession.

MODH BANIA'S DEMONSTRATION.

It has been proposed to take out a huge procession of the Modh Vaniks of Bombay on Tuesday (to-morrow) in celebration of the Gandhi Day. The procession will meet at 5 a.m. near Gulaiwadi and pass through Bhuleshwar, Girgaum and Lamington Road on way to Congress House and disperse near the Congress Hospital.

CALL TO SATYAGRAHIS.

(THROUGH B. P. C. C.)

All the part-time Satyagrahis should present and report themselves within four days of this notice to the Captains or the Secretaries of their respective Wards Those volunteers who fail to do this will cease to be Satyagrahis after that period.

A register book will be kept open at every Ward Office from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. All the volunteers will have to come and sign it every day as a mark of their attendance. Any volunteer remaining absent for more than two days will cease to be a Satyagrahi. (This will come into force from 7th of August.)

Leave will be granted to those for whom the Captain of the Wards thinks it to be absolutely necessary.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh).

All Sewikas picketing cloth shops are expected to be present at Sukhanand's Dharamshala at the time given to their batches on Monday (to-day). Dadar Sewikas have to go direct to their picketing centres of cloth. Sewikas should be very punctual in attendance for picketing.

"DEVASTATION AND DEJECTION"

Kumarappa Visits Villages.

(Through Publicity Office.)

CAMP PARLE, Aug. 2.

Our camp for the last three months has been carrying on a vigorous campaign in village reorganisation in the Sashti and Thana Talukas.

On Thursday, the 31st July, Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa of the Gujarat Vidyapitha toured through some of the villages where our subcamps are carrying on this propaganda.

We visited Bhandup and Ghansoli and moved through the miserable streets of those villages. Our volunteers are introducing spinning and carding in these villages and the people are so poor that they readily responded to our efforts.

Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa is an expert in the work of the economic survey of villages as he is the Director of the Mater Taluka Enquiry Committee. He was shocked to see the absolutely wretched condition of the farmers of Bhandup and Ghansoli specially.

All these peasants have only one rice crop during the year and hence they sit idle for 9 months in the year. The land tax they pay to the Government is exhorbitant and leaves almost nothing to feed them.

The crushing burden of debts has left 3/4 of their lands at the mercy of the Soukars (moneylenders). We visited some of the huts of these miserable farmers and they presented to us heartrending scenes of devastation and dejection.

But Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa was really pleased to see the wonderful awakening among these remote villages as a result of the activities of the Vile Parle Camp. All peasants are pledged to abstain from drink. The students of the local Board schools have taken up the spinning propaganda in right earnest.

Mr. Padhya of the Thana District Congress Committee unfurls the National Flag on the Ghansoli Local Board School. It is time now for the enthusiastic students of Bombay to turn their attention to their starving brethren only 20 miles away from Bombay and bury themselves in the organisation of the work.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE WORKERS' TRAINING CLASSES (FOR WORKERS ONLY).

Prof. Wadia will deliver a lecture on the "Efficiency of the Human Factor"—our population problem being the second of the series of 11 lectures, 6-30 p.m. to-day at the League's head-quarters, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge.

TARIFF BOARD.

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

The Secretary, Tariff Board, has issued the following Press Communique:—

In connection with their enquiry into the tariff inequality of certain imported steel manufactures and the protective duties levied on the materials required for their manufacture in India, the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at 10-30 a.m. on Monday the 4th August 1930, in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

CHOTALAL BHUVAN PRABHAT PHERRI.

Under the auspices of the Kalbadevi Chootalal Bhuvan Prabhat Feri Mandal, National Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed at 5-30 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) all Prabhat Feri Mandals are cordially invited to honour the National Flag from 5-30 to 6 a.m.

Two Hindustani Dal Volunteers Arrested.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

Two Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers by name V. Y. Chavan and Vedh had gone to Parel area on Saturday afternoon last to announce by beat of "Talis" the public meeting in Bhatia Mahajan Wadi held on that day evening. Some policemen and sergeants passing in a motor car arrested the two volunteers and took them to Kala Chowki. They are now detained there and their case will be heard to-day (Monday).

"SUFFERING IS OUR BADGE."

No Victory Without Sacrifice.

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY.

Appeal To Students.

The following is a fuller report of the speech that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad delivered on Saturday evening at the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi meeting which was convened to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Malaviya and others on their arrests.

PEACE TALKS FRAUDULENT.

Maulana Abul Kalam at the outset referred to the Tilak Anniversary procession and its sequel, the arrests of prominent leaders and the lathi charges on the volunteers at the Azad Maidan He said the incident of Friday night and Saturday morning were not at all surprising. It would be surprising if such incidents did not happen and leaders were not arrested. No one was now surprised on hearing of arrests and lathi charges. They had become the order of the day. The only irony was that while on the one hand peace talks were going on and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayaker were running between Poona and Allahabad, in a city like Bombay on the Azad Maidan before the very eyes of responsible officers non-violent and unresisting volunteers beaten and leaders like the Sardar and Malviyaji were being arrested. What did all that signify. It meant that all talk about peace was fraudulent. They could not get peace and freedom for asking. They would have to win it by sacrifice. They must prepare themselves for any sacrifice because no sacrifice was greater for achieving freedom.

It was said that the Congress was too proud to talk of peace and compromise. The Maulana said this was absurd. The Indian people had not gone mad so as to refuse an honourable settlement. What India wanted was an honourable settlement and the moment it was really in sight, the Congress would be first to accept it. But to tell the truth the present peace talks had no such thing to offer and he could say for himself that there was not the least hope of peace coming as a result of the present peace missions. Any person who slackened his efforts due to these peace talks was a traitor. Unless something honourable was offered in clear terms the movement could not be stopped. The Congress has always tried for a compromise.

In 1928 Gandhiji made the Congress defer its decision for a full year to give time to the British Government, but it took no notice of it until late in October. The declaration of 1st November was followed by other political utterances which chilled all enthusiasm. On 23rd December the Congress leaders again tried for peace but the Government was not prepared to give the least undertaking. In the circumstances the Congress was compelled to declare Independence.

Even before his memorable march to Dandi, Gandhiji wrote a letter asking for peace and honourable settlement. The appeal was on a high moral plane characteristic of Mahatma Gandhi but the reply was curt. The Congress has spared no pains in seeking an honourable settlement.

Proceeding he added: "I do not desire in the least to disparage the efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayaker for bringing about peace but I wish to warn you that so far as I can foresee things to me there seems to be no chances of an honourable settlement in the present circumstances. Do not for a moment think that peace is coming or there is a possibility of it in the near future. The daily incidents in the country go to prove to the contrary. Do not slacken your efforts by deluding yourself into that belief. If there are any among you who have slackened your efforts thinking that peace is coming then I will remind them that what we need most is not listening to these peace talks but the concentration of our energies, the mobilisation of our forces, still more stiffening of our programme and a final effort with all our might which would lead us to victory."

WHY THE BOYCOTT SUCCEEDS.

Maulana Abul Kalam then proceeded to explain the resolutions of the Working Committee which he said would be placed before the public in a day or two.

He first referred to the boycott of British goods and foreign cloth and observed that it would not have achieved all the success it had done had not the Congress enjoyed the most loyal support and the wholehearted co-operation of the merchants. It meant a loss of hundreds of thousands to them and would probably mean of much more in the coming months. But in order to reap the fruits of all their sacrifices they must remain firm. They should not even think of disposing off their present stocks. It was a false notion to think that it was enough to stop further imports of foreign cloth. Their success depended on the mentality that was now prevalent in the market. In order to keep up that they must strive hard.

TRIBUTE TO MERCHANTS.

Explaining the same point still further he observed that it was in 1904 that the Swadeshi movement started in Bengal. Since then during the last quarter of a century there had been many up and downs in the movement. It had reached its high water mark in 1921 in the first N.C.O. movement but this time it had surpassed even that mark. The credit for this unprecedented success was due to the mercantile community. He added: "Do not for a moment think that Manchester and Lancashire are not hardly hit by your decision. They are so hardly hit as they were never before. But further success depended on your sticking to your guns. Have patience and courage and complete the task before you. Remember if you show any signs of weakness all that you have done and your sacrifice would end in futility. I am confident far-sighted as you are you will not commit that blunder."

STUDENTS' PART.

Proceeding he dwelt upon another resolution of the Working Committee which called upon the students to come out of the colleges. He said the Committee had proceeded in the matter in a most cautious manner. "The question was before the A. I. C. C. at its meeting at Ahmedabad in March but we did not then ask the students to come out. After two months the question was again discussed but again we did not appeal to the students. But now we have come to a stage which I can say is most critical. As things stand we have almost finished the main work of laying down the foundation of the magnificent edifice of Swaraj that we want to build. We have now to put some more bricks and complete the work. This is the time when we need all the help that we can. That was how we came to the decision that this was the best and most opportune time to call upon the youths of the country to come out of their colleges and to join the struggle for freedom. It will be most disgraceful if our students did not help the struggle even at this stage I hope they will rise to their full height and act in a manner worthy of them. Mother India demands from her every son and daughter to do his or her duty by her and to help in the great national struggle now going on. I know to some it would mean a break in their studies for some time but I ask them is it a great sacrifice that they are asked to do? Have they not read in the history of every nation what a noble part the youths have played. We expect the Indian youths to play the same part. I am confident they will not fail their Motherland in this her hour of dire need".

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY.

Before concluding Maulana Abul Kalam again made a reference to the memorable incidents of Friday and Saturday to which he was himself an eye-witness. He said it was his first visit to Bombay after the independence movement started and he was satisfied to see with his own eyes the things about which he had heard so much from his friends. He paid a glowing tribute to the public of Bombay for their numerous achievements during last four months.

Proceeding he said: "The facts that struck me most was the perfect discipline of the huge mass of humanity. There must have been more than 50 to 60 thousand people at a moderate estimate, but they acted with such perfect discipline in them that no untoward incidents happened though the crowd squatted till mid night It was simply marvellous. There were moments of great excitement but the moment they were asked to be quiet every one obeyed the order implicitly. There were occasions when I can say on the strength of experience that I have that it would have been difficult to control crowds numbering into a few hundreds. But this mass of humanity which all the time acted like one man did not give any occasion to the leaders to complain. Every order was implicitly obeyed. I hold it is this strict discipline that is going to lead us to victory in this unique fight that we are carrying. You know we have no weapons to wield. Suffering is our badge. We have to defeat all the mighty forces ourselves remaining non-violent all the time. We can do so only if we are perfectly disciplined and know how to obey the commands of our leaders. I am glad Bombay has learnt that lesson. I heartily congratulate you upon it. I hope the rest of India will emulate this example of Bombay and I am more than confident that if we continue to show the same spirit of discipline, the courage, the perseverance and readiness to suffer and sacrifice as Bombay has shown victory would be ours and that too not at a very distant date."

HOW SERGEANTS RAINED LATHI BLOWS.

Satyagrahi Patients Narrate The Incidents.

The lathi charges on processionists and crowds on Saturday morning have again filled the Congress Free Hospital with a large number of patients. A correct report regarding the exact number of persons treated in the hospital on Saturday shows that in all 244 persons were treated on Saturday. Out of these 136 were detained as indoor patients 11 were removed to the Sir Harkishandas Hospital and one whose skull was fractured was sent to the K. E. M. Hospital. The nature of injuries of those treated on Saturday shows that 34 were head injuries 20 abdomen and the rest had injuries on different parts of the body.

PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY

All the patients are satisfactorily progressing. Since the admission of these patients there has been a continuous stream of visitors. Among those who visited the hospital on Sunday was Lala Dunichand, the Punjab leader, who is a member of the Working Committee.

An idea of how the peaceful Satyagrahis were beaten by police sergeants on Saturday morning can be had from the following statements made by some of the indoor patients before a "Chronicle" representative in the Congress Hospital.

SIKH VOLUNTEER'S STORY.

Mr. Varyam Singh, the Sikh Satyagrahi from whose hands the national flag was snatched stated:—

"I was standing with a national flag in my hand. A sergeant asked me to hand over the flag to him. I refused to do so. Thereupon four sergeants began to shower lathi blows upon me. The blows fell on my arms because I was holding the flag with my both hands.

RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS.

I received more blows on other parts of my body and some on my head which left me unconscious. Before I fell down I could hear Mr. Healy the Police Commissioner asking the sergeants not to beat me more because I had fallen down. I was then removed to the Congress Hospital.

Mr. Ishwar Singh, Captain of F Ward Akali Dal made the following statement.

"Three sergeants pulled me by the neck and when I refused to leave my place they started beating me with lathis. One of them kicked me in the abdomen and then I fell down.

My turban was removed from my head. More lathi blows rained one of which fractured the last finger of my left hand. I received two or three blows on my head also. For about 15 minutes I was lying unconscious on the ground. Police Commissioner Mr. Healy saw me and asked the Ambulance men to remove me.

DRAGGED HIM AND THREW HIM DOWN.

Mr. Batuk Desai, the leader of the Vanar Sena, stated that after receiving five or six blows on his back when he fell down on the ground he was dragged on the road and thrown near the statue of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. One of the sergeants who evidently recognised Mr. Vanar Raja said while dragging him "I will show you how you can stay here."

"NAWAKAL" EDITOR BADLY ASSAULTED.

Victim Of Lathi Charge On Saturday.

Mr. Y. K. Khadilker, the present editor of the Navakal" and Mr. M. K. P. Khadilker's son and another member of the 'Navakal" staff Mr. Kelkar were among the victims of police lathi charge on Saturday morning. They had not joined the procession but were present on the scene as mere spectators. While they were passing from the Azad Maidan a sergeant came from behind and gave one blow to Mr. Kelkar on his back who fell down. Then the sergeant attacked Mr. Khalilkar and gave three or four blows on his head.

UNCONSCIOUS.

Mr. Khadilkar fell down on the ground and was unconscious for some time. He was taken to the Congress Hospital where he was treated and detained for a day. He was removed to his residence on Sunday morning. He is progressing satisfactorily.

POLICE INSPECTOR IN MUFTI.

Exciting Experience At Kalbadevi.

Great sensation prevailed on Kalbadevi Road near the Princess Street Police Station on Sunday evening at about 6-30 p. m. It is alleged that Inspector Gole of the Princess Street Police Station who seems to have been on duty hit a passenger with his hunter that he always carries with him. Mr. Gole was not then in the uniform He had dressed a red Fez and was in Sehaker Shorts and a serge coat. Huge crowds were passing at the time in that locality as the Parsi procession had terminated at Bhatia Baug sometime before that. The passengers in the tram car and the crowds resented this alleged action of Mr. Gole some of them taking him for a Mussalman, while those who knew him shouted "Gole Sab no mara" crowds numbering into thousands followed Mr. Gole jeering at him and raising wild shouts.

RESCUED BY CONGRESSMEN.

Dr. Abdus Salaam who was sitting in his shop near-by and some Congress volunteers as well as some Parsi gentlemen from the crowd rushed to the rescue of Mr. Gole and by forming a cordon round him escorted him to the Police Station. It is said Mr. Gole expressed regret for having hit the man. Immediately on reaching the Police Station he threw the Fez and dressed his uniform and forage cap. He then posted himself at the centre of the Road and started regulating the traffic. By the time some sergeants and policemen appeared on the scene and with the help of some Congress volunteers the crowd was peacefully dispersed.

SWADESHI MUSEUM.

A Calcutta Move.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

To encourage the use of Swadeshi articles by the public and to bring the consumers and producers together, the Swadeshi Prachar Samity of Calcutta, intend organising a permanent Swadeshi Exhibition and a commercial museum. Sir P. C. Ray is the president, and Messrs. G. D. Birla, N. R. Sarkar, Ramjee Hansraj are the Vice-Presidents of the Samity.—Free Press.

Picket Trampled Upon By School Teacher.

CUTTACK, Aug. 2.

At the Victoria High School one of the pickets, a boy, lay down in front of the School gate. He was trampled over by a member of the School staff, as a result of which he fainted, and was removed to hospital.—Free Press.

RICH TALUKDAR ROBBED.

TANGAIL, Aug. 3.

About 16 or 17 dacoits armed with guns and other deadly weapons raided the house of a rich talukdar and moneylender of Dhalan, Tangail, and decamped with a booty, in ornaments and cash, worth several thousands.—Free Press.

B. P. C. C. BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

"An urgent meeting of all the representatives of all the Associations will be held at the Congress House on Tuesday (To-morrow) at 1-30 p.m. to push forward the Boycott Programme with greater vigour. All the said Associations are therefore requested to send their representatives. The questions about appointing an Advisory Board as well as other important matters will be under consideration.

THE NEW LOAN.

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency Bombay has issued the following press communique to-day:—The total amount of applications for the new loan received upto the 1st August 1930, was Rs. 19,90,00,000 and the details are shown below.

In lakhs of rupees.

Cash 733; Treasury Bills 696; 1930 Bonds 561. Total 1,990.—A. P.

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MACHESTER AND MORALS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Propaganda work will suit them better than hard work especially if they can get any easy and secure post at the end as a reward for their zeal.

We do not think that the sending of brilliant young men to the Universities where they can work or not work as they like, and supplied with too much money and no restraint, is good for the men or for India.

We look forward to the time when politics and commerce will be separate."

CULTURE OF SNOBS.

This is an example of carrying all those virtues you lack to other lands and it is not very complimentary to the memory of the author of "The Book of Snobs". But before one lingered on this curious paradox of human nature one had better quote the reply the benevolent Mr. Samuel Smiles of Manchester received:—

"Forgive us if we have to say that your observations about and references to 'self-styled patriots' sadly betray a lack of charity, and in the name of that saving quality, we must point out, though we have a strong reluctance to introduce controversial political subjects in business correspondence, that the leaders of the present movement, including those who are now enjoying the hospitality of His Majesty's prisons, are, one and all, held in the highest esteem by millions of their countrymen and are universally regarded as patriots of the first order and as noble as those the proudest country in the world can boast of. The suggestion therefore that these leaders or any of them have axes to grind has merely to be stated to be laughed out."

The reply, I confess, is a shade too Mahatmic although its silent, sardonic quality is only too apparent. It is deplorable, too, that it does not acknowledge gratitude due to the Manchester solicitude for the young Indian wastrels' morals and worldly good. This is at least to my personal experience, the first time that the culture of social habits and pursuits that not only the wilful children of the Indian bourgeoisie but also the Indian wealthy generally are expected to possess, is deprecated and definitely stigmatised. Those fine European phrases like "tourist traffic" and "tourist revenue" on which national financiers build their dreams of prosperity sound almost sinful: Manchester shudders at their thought, its Nonconformist conscience is shocked. The virtues that non-Indian students are expected to cultivate at the English Universities, the virtues of the British bourgeois culture, become sins whose contact the Indians are expected to avoid. But I suppose Manchester's simple faith in the prospects of separation of "politics" and "commerce" explains a good deal that would have seemed inexplicable.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1930.

GANDHI MOVEMENT TELLS.

—:o:—

In the course of an article on "India and the Conference," the 'New Statesman' of London says: ".....The overwhelming majority of thinking and articulate Indians want—and are determined to have—a genuine scheme of self-government. That was known to some, and believed by many more, before the Simon Commission began its work. Now that it has finished it there is no room for doubt. The Mohammadans have their differences with the Hindus, but they are generally at one on the main issue, as the proceedings at the All-India Muslim Conference have shown. Nor is there much greater affection for the British Raj among minority bodies like the "Justice Party" in Madras, or communities such as the Sikhs and Jains." This estimate of the Indian political situation is much more conservative than exaggerated. And naturally so, for the "New Statesman" is no 'Little-Englander" and it has traditionally been antagonistic towards Indian demands. The fact that it has been compelled to break with the past so far as to recognise broadly the reality is a convincing proof of the success of the Gandhi movement which, ever since it was launched, has been consistently and deliberately sought to be ridiculed and otherwise made light of as a minority movement bound either to fizzle out or to usher in an era of chaos and anarchy.

This is not to imply that the "New Statesman" now appreciates the full significance of the Indian Nationalist Movement and its objects. It still fondly believes that all would be well if the Round Table Conference could be assured of "a really representative attendance of the Moderates and Liberals." To the "New Statesman", Dominion Status, if not a remote prospect, is certainly not an immediate possibility either. It hints at safeguards like "the control of the army and of foreign relations and certain other powers." All this, as is evident, is a negation of Dominion Status, and Nationalist India will naturally refuse even to entertain any suggestion that makes of Dominion Status a mere hope. But we are not concerned with the "New Statesman's" "ample safeguards", nor even with its scathing criticism of the Simon report which it frankly admits as "timid" and a "mockery" of responsible Government.

We desire, rather, to emphasise its recognition of the fact that Indians are now "determined to have" what they want. Those who regard this "determination" of India as nothing better than a challenge to their own conception of Law and Order, and would, therefore, put it down with the help of Lathis and Ordinances would do well to listen to the "New Statesman's" warning against "iron dictatorship". "This method of 'saving India'," it says, "is clearly the shortest way to lose India. There is, in fact, only one way of saving India, and that is by meeting the desires of the Indians in a liberal spirit, by getting their co-operation as willing partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations." Lathi charges, crusades against Gandhi caps and the National Flag, and Ordinances are not manifestations of a "Liberal spirit" even as understood by an Imperialist paper.

APPEAL FOR MERCY.

—:o:—

Mr. Justice Baker delivered judgment on Thursday last in the appeal reference of the cases of three of the four persons, accused of the murder of two police constables on May 3 during the Sholapur disturbances. In the case of the three accused, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar have given dissenting judgments, the former upholding the lower Court's decision, while Mr. Justice Madgaonkar held that the evidence before him entitled them to be acquitted. Mr. Justice Baker has taken a view contrary to that of Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and confirmed the convictions. He summarises the main points of differences between the two appeal judges as follows: "The credibility of the police witnesses against whose evidence the main ground of attack was that they did not give the names of their assailants until several days after the occurrence; that the witnesses who alleged they saw the incident from the roof of the factory could not have seen it from the place where they said they were standing and that the evidence of the private witnesses was unworthy of belief." His Lordship was convinced that as regards the police witnesses "they were telling the truth" and that he could rely on the evidence of two private witnesses and confirmed the convictions of the three accused by the Chief Justice.

Now in a case of this type which was instituted while Sholapur was under Martial Law and instituted, as one of the defence Counsel said, "with almost indecent haste," in which the defence Counsel who appeared before the trying judge at Sholapur emphasized that it was impossible to secure defence witnesses because of the existence of Martial Law, it would be an act of humanity on the part of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes to exercise his prerogative of mercy and to commute the sentences not only on the three accused but on all the four, to one of imprisonment. It is true that in the case of the fourth accused there was no question of difference in judgment between Chief Justice Beaumont and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar but in view of the discrepancy of evidence on behalf of the prosecution which the latter pointed out and in view of the impossibility for the defence to secure witnesses to support their plea of not guilty, owing to the existence of Martial Law, the exercise of mercy would be particularly proper in this case also. In reviewing the prosecution evidence the Chief Justice himself had observed that "there was a discrepancy in the evidence of one of these witnesses who said that he had not gone to the factory since May 6." He had also "acknowledged the strength of the defence contention that witnesses could not see what was happening at the Police Chowki door from the first floor of the factory as there were two storied buildings intervening the factory and the Chowki." Mr. Justice Madgaonkar, although he agreed that there was evidence enough to convict the first accused, made the following remarks in his judgment regarding the nature of the prosecution witnesses. He said: "I find it impossible to conceive that these three constables recounting to their superior officers, the day's incidents in the safety of the Railway Station Chowki, should omit to say that the persons responsible for the murder of their two comrades were the four accused. It must be remembered that the four accused were prominent men of the town and were known to these constables. I regret to say that I am unable to accept the explanation that they did not mention the names of the accused out of fright. I cannot understand how the theory of 'fright,' can explain the failure to mention the central and most important feature of the day's events." As regards the "outside" witnesses, Mr. Justice Madgaonkar remarked that they were 'men of no substance." Whatever the legal aspect of the case may be, to the ordinary lay mind the idea that three human beings should be hanged when at least one High Court Judge is convinced that they are innocent seems incredible. If ever there was a case in which the prerogative of mercy should be exercised, this is one. We hope Sir Frederick Sykes will exercise his prerogative and commute the sentences to one of imprisonment.

LOCK-UP OR CATTLE-POND?

—:o:—

Not the least service that political prisoners in India have rendered to the cause of humanity is their exposure of the harsh and, in many cases, inhuman treatment to which prisoners are subjected in Indian prisons. Modern and humane principles of penology are still far from being applied in prisons in this country except in respect of European prisoners. The martyrdom of Jatindas was necessary to compel our enlightented bureaucracy to promise to change its prison methods. But that the difference between promise and performance is still very great is evident from the reports of hunger-strikes and other forms of protest against intolerable treatment that we hear from prisons in all parts of the country—and from Visapur. How ante-diluvian is the attitude of our administrators in this matter was vividly brought home by the protest of Sardar Vallabhbhai against the manner in which he and the other accused, fourteen in all, including four ladies, were all confined in one small cell which "was stinking horribly, was more a cattle-pond than a cell and was unfit for human habitation." Thousands of under-trials have ere this been consigned to these lock-ups, but because they have not complained, nobody has ever given attention to seeing that they were treated as human beings. Thanks to the instructions of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the distinguished under-trial prisoners have been provided with all facilities they need and the cells are now being whitewashed. The protest of Sadar Vallabhbhai, we trust, will result in such radical reform in respect of these lock-ups as to make them fit for human beings.

MANCHESTER AND MORALS

—:o:—

Preach Virtue Abroad That Lacks At Home!

(BY OSIRIS.)

"Saxon stolidity and Celtic guile, Teutonic dulness, Norman pride, all tempered with east wind, baptized with mist, narrowed by insularity, swollen with good fortune, and rendered over-bearing with much wealth, have worked together to produce the type. A bold, beef-eating, generous narrow-minded type, kindly but arrogant; the men fine specimens of well-fed animals, red in the blood and face; the women cleanly "upstanding" creatures, most divinely tall; both sexes slow of comprehension but yet not wanting sense; great feeders, lovers of strong drinks, and given to brutal sports, as were their prototypes, the men of ancient Rome; dogged as bull-dogs, quick to compassion for the sufferers from the injustice of their neighbours; thinking that they themselves can do no wrong, athletic though luxurious; impatient of all hardships, yet enduring them when business shows a profit or when honour calls; moralists, if such exist, and still, like cats, not quite averse to fish when the turn serves; clear headed in their affairs, but idealists and, in the main, wrong-headed in their views of life; priding themselves most chiefly on their faults, and resolute to carry all those virtues which they lack at home, to other lands."

These words were written in the early 'nineties, even before my generation was born, by that "Singularisimo Escritor Ingles", the aristocratic, gallant R. B. Cunningham Graham and, though we have moved on a bit since those happy days of the sweating system, of the Jubilee and of the Transvaal War, and as though to mark our progress in wisdom and understanding, we have had the Great War and the British Amritsar Massacre since" (to quote Mr. Edward Garnett's words), the type so happily described by that early contributor of "The Saturday Review" has not undergone any remarkable change. The immortal "Niggers" has long been accepted as a piece of writing characteristic of a fastidiously literary, powerful pen: but the exquisite spirit of a connoisseur and lover of humanity that underlies its truth is of more abiding interest.

THE SPECIES.

Time has not moved since either for the privileged "dwellers of the meridian of Primrose Hill" or for the world's "niggers" and the latter are still being ruled by 'tweed-clad satraps from the public schools, the universities—and administered by the dried fruits culled from the Imperial Bar." The European Industrialism has progressed along its destined course and Imperialism, its darling offspring, has followed it. A few events of no great significance have taken place that have changed perhaps a few externalities. The English tweeds, for instance, have probably undergone the inevitable change of seasonal fashion. The tailor has moved with the times, as they say, and the new pair of scissors has introduced a smarter cut while the material of his art has improved in quality more or less. But tweeds are tweeds still whether they were imported to Cochin China or India, to Egypt or Iraq. The type, although it has retained its powers of adaptation to environment and may even yield to your neo-Darwinian "natural selection", has 'not' changed.

We have recently had occasion to watch the progress the eternal type was making in the busy city of Manchester. Its wonderful looms and warehouses seem to have favoured the type who had evolved certain interesting traits. Not very long ago, a voice reached here which might have been a 'chota' Jahve:—

"We come to think that many of the self-styled patriots are out for their own interests. We recognise in the names of some men who are prominent in the present agitation, former students at the University here and who were not too keen on their studies when there were any social engagements to be attended and in the main they continued here as long as their parents were willing to meet the extravagances indulged in.

(Continued on Page 5.)

ETHICS AND ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

—:o:—

SCOPE FOR EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT.

(BY POLITICUS.)

IV.*

Given the condition of India as it is to-day, the question of making the voluntary boycott of foreign,—and particularly British,—goods ordained upon themselves by the people of India has an interest all its own. Lest their action and organisation be misconstrued; and lest the Government should put into operation machinery of repression or obstruction, which might effectually nip the movement in the bud, the organisers of the movement on a nation-wide scale have to pay particular care, not only to the technique of the boycott, but also to the pre-requisites of its effective operation, so that attention be directed only to those points which are sufficiently vulnerable in themselves to make the results telling, and heartening to those engaged in the technique of the movement. There is a psychological value in assessing and displaying results in the best light they can bear, which must never be overlooked by the authors of such a movement. And, for that purpose, it is necessary to understand, where precisely we can make the movement telling in a short space of time. The following table of imports, distinguished by countries of origin, will serve to make clear the effective scope for the Boycott movement. The figures are from the Trade Returns for 1928-29; and though the volume as well as the value of this trade has shrunk considerably in the current year, the general position and direction remain unchanged.

Analysis of Import Trade.

Article	Value in Rs. Crores.	Percentage of Total Imports.	Percentage Imported from Britain.	Percentage Imported from Foreign Lands.
Cotton Goods	67.15	20.81	71.3	28.7
Woollen and Silk	10.03	3.96	2.9 (Silk only.)	97.1
Metals, Ores and Machinery	26.99	10.65	64.5	35.5
Mill-work	18.36	7.25	76.8	23.2
Sugar	16.08	6.35	0.6	99.4
Oils (Mineral)	11.53	4.55		
Vehicles	11.00	4.34	2.5	97.5
Grain, etc.	10.72	4.24	20.0	80.0
Provisions	6.21	2.45		
Hardware	5.23	2.06	36.0	64.0
Instruments, etc.	4.91	1.94	58.5	41.5
Liquors	3.57	1.41	58.5	41.5
Paper	3.29	1.30	37.3	62.7
Drugs and Spices	4.96	1.96		
Dyes and Chemicals	5.31	2.10		
Rubber	2.86	1.13		
Tobacco	2.74	1.08		
Glass and Glassware	2.37	0.94		

PROPORTION INDIA CAN STOP BY BOYCOTT.

The above represents about five-fifths of the total import trade of India. In this the share of the United Kingdom is about 45 per cent.,—a share which seems to be steadily declining in the latest period,—and of the foreign countries, excluding British possessions, another 45 per cent. in round terms.

TEXTILES.

Of the most considerable items of the import schedule, we can affect, even by purely voluntary action of the people, as embodied in this boycott, all the textiles, or about a third of the total imports in this category. The British share of this trade is just under three-fourths of the total; and the boycott would have to be an effective boycott in the highest degree, if we are to shut out that trade entirely. Bar the textile purchases of the Government,—the whole of this trade we can stop by our own action, if only we are organised and disciplined to a point not yet achieved in this country. But the prognostics are very favourable; and the latest statistics indicate a heavy fall, from the day the Boycott movement was effectively at work.

METALS AND MACHINERY.

Of metals, machinery and mill-work,—which aggregate somewhat over a sixth of the total imports,—the United Kingdom supplies over two-thirds; and the rest of the world the remaining third. By unaided popular effort, we are unable to touch this trade, though imports of these articles from non-British sources may be cheaper and more efficient. But, as the ordering of these lies in the hands either of the bureaucracy, or those capitalist classes whose sympathy with the movement may not be of the strongest, we may make up our mind that we cannot affect this part of the import trade.

RAILWAY PLANT.

Railway plant and material is now not separately shown, though even that is beyond voluntary popular control to affect.

SUGAR.

Sugar is entirely of non-British origin; but it is an article, which we ought to be able entirely to control.

HARDWARE.

Hardware comes a little over a third from Britain, while motor vehicles about a fifth of the total. Could we make our boycott specifically directed to the British trade, perhaps this part of the trade could also be diverted wholly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paper, dyes, drugs and chemicals, rubber and tobacco, make up 7-1|2 per cent. of our total imports, and in these we can also affect, by voluntary action, the trade with Britain, and make our boycott tell to that extent.

SUMMARY.

'Altogether some fifty per cent. of the total import trade is possible to control and affect even by voluntary action.' And if we could establish a degree of preference,—first our own produce, next the produce of our friendly or sympathetic customers, and on no account that of Britain or British possessions,—the tangible effect of the Boycott movement would be very great, indeed.

INDIA'S "INVISIBLE IMPORTS" FROM BRITAIN.

It must also be remembered, in this connection, that the effect on the trade in commodities will not be without its reaction in finance and general economic position of the country if we direct our boycott particularly against Britain's exports to India which aggregate only about an eighth of her total exports; 'and of these we can dispense with or divert only half.' But the reaction of this new adjustment on the financial position of England in the world at large; the effect on her "invisible exports"—like her shipping and banking services, her capital loaned out to foreign countries, her scope for economic employment to her own proletariat,—these would all be affected in geometric progression. In assessing the effect of the boycott, we must, therefore, think not only of the commodity imports from England; but also of these "invisible imports". The moral value of the two put together must prove irresistible.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS: DISCIPLINE, ORGANISATION, CO-ORDINATION.

This digression about the possible scope open to voluntary action of the people of India to bring pressure upon the irresponsible British bureaucracy in the country by aiming a blow at the trade of Britain, was necessary to emphasise the importance of the pre-requisites for a successful boycott. Popular fervour is a great asset, especially in a movement like this. But it needs to be scientifically guided, systematically organised, so as to make the course of the Boycott movement smooth and co-extensive with the whole Indian nation. Discipline and organisation are thus the first pre-requisites of success in the movement. To these co-ordination may be added as not a bad third. The movement must not be lop-sided. It must not leave open any chance of a flank attack, which might defeat or stultify the entire agitation. Organisation may bring a certain degree of co-ordination by itself; but while organisation would primarily include the dis-

(Continued on page 7.)

* Previous articles appeared on July 31 and the 1st and 2nd instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Perturbed.

The enterprise of certain Cinema Corporations in Britain in securing "talkies" and silent films depicting the Indian National movement, particularly the mass demonstrations and the 'Takli' processions, has perturbed the British Tory press. The "Movietone Gazette" depicting these scenes is being shown at several cinemas in Britain and the audiences are obtaining a vivid idea of the methods by which "India is fighting Lancashire and enforcing her programme of cloth boycott." The Tory journals complain that such film propaganda makes it "impossible to prevent misunderstanding". They emphasize that "newspaper accounts of such demonstrations make their meaning clear" but showing film representations of them "is quite a different matter." Why? Are they afraid that the "truth", as it stands forth vividly on the screen, demolishes the lurid stories of "riots" as described by their special correspondents like Mr. Ashmead Bartlett?

Enemy of India's Progress.

The Raja of Parlakimedi, who, it will be recalled, was a member of the Indian Agricultural Commission, should, of all persons, be able to realise the potency of Khaddar as a cottage industry and its great utility as a factor in removing the economic distress of the poor Indian peasant. And yet he has chosen to put a ban on Khaddar in his territory and taken measures to stop students in the Parlakimedi college from using Khaddar. This may be a form of showing "loyalty" to officialdom but does the Raja realise that his foolish ban on Khaddar will induce his countrymen to put him down as an enemy of Indian progress? The erratic conduct of certain members of the Madras bureaucracy has led to over-zealousness on the part of the police in that Presidency in putting down the Khaddar movement and in one case a Superintendent of Police had to apologise to the Bar Association of the district in his charge for the folly of a police constable who had snatched away a Khaddar garment from a respectable citizen. We hope the Raja of Parlakimedi will have the wisdom to withdraw his foolish ban.

Insulting.

Elsewhere we reproduce from the "A. B. Patrika" a letter written to Messrs. Smith Bros., Dentists of Calcutta, by Mr. D. D. Khandelwal, protesting against the treatment he met with on his visit to their offices. The order that a patient dressed in the Indian fashion could not enter the waiting room but was expected to sit on the peon's bench is an insult that no Indian can tolerate, while the impudence of Doctor Venebles' defiant remark that "racial distinctions are and will be observed here", aggravated it still further. But how shall we describe his attempt to scoff at national sentiment? The mentality betrayed by his contemptuous reference to "such high ideas" goes to show what Indians have to put up with in their own country at the hands of foreigners. We are sometimes called over-sensitive because we protest against the Venebles mentality which is not quite rare. Will somebody tell us how another nation will treat a Venebles in its midst?

"Temporary Non-Party Government."

In an article entitled "Can the Government Last," the "Week End Review," a recently started British journal to which men and women of eminence in literature and politics contribute makes a suggestion which is worth notice in this country. It says, "If the two Opposition parties are wise they will not make it impossible for the Labour Government to remain." But the MacDonald Administration may find it impossible to remain in office owing to "accident or grave error on India." The journal declares: "In that event a temporary non-party Government to settle India would be infinitely preferable to an early election on an issue which would definitely put India out of mind and leave this immense question to be shaped by purely departmental inferences." This is how the united conspiracy of all political parties in Britain regarding India is expected to work in order "to settle" the Indian issue. But will India stand this kind of settlement?

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN YARN.

—:o:—

EASY TO BRING ABOUT.

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

Compared with the total production of yarns in India, the imported yarns are so small in quantity that it is not at all difficult to boycott all foreign yarn provided the consumers of the cloth made out of these yarns can be induced by propaganda to change his or her taste for such cloth. While the Indian mills manufactured 81 crores of lbs. of yarn in 1927-28, the imports of cotton yarn came to 5 crores of lbs. The Indian mills not only use a major part of their yarn (43 crores of lbs) for manufacturing their own cloth but they also export a small quantity (4 crores of lbs.) to the Persian Gulf and Africa. In 1927-28 the Indian mills manufactured 235 crores of yards of cloth while the Indian handlooms manufactured 136 crores of yards, using 34 crores of lbs. of yarn of which not more than 5 crores lbs., at the maximum can be foreign, even if we assume that foreign yarn is used only by some handloom weavers.

POPULARISING NEW IDEAS.

As a matter of fact some mills are likely to use the coloured foreign yarns in borders if they do not possess dyeing and bleaching plant or a market which can supply them with Indian coloured yarns for such purposes. The Benares and Madura cotton cloths with gold thread are generally made out of finer counts of imported coloured yarn for coloured sarees like those that are used in Maharashtra. If these consumers can be made to revise their custom of wearing coloured sarees to the exclusion of the white bleached ones, the handloom weavers would have to shift from weaving such imported coloured yarn to weaving bleached cotton yarns of the same counts or even of coarser counts. The present boycott spirit is sufficiently strong to stop the imports of such yarns for the time being, but to stop the import of foreign yarn altogether, it is necessary for local Congress workers as well as local Swadeshi workers to explain to the consumers the necessity of changing their taste and of buying only such coloured cloth as can be woven from yarns made and dyed in India. While the Indian imports of cotton cloth during the last 35 years has averaged less than 200 crores of yards and the imports of yarn to about 4 crores of lbs., the Indian mills have increased their production of cloth in the same period from 35 crores to 225 crores of yards and the Indian handlooms from 78 crores to 136 crores of yards. It is therefore easy for the Indian consumer to boycott all cloth that may have been made out of imported yarn as far as cotton cloth is concerned.

IMPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Of late artificial silk yarn is imported to the value of about 6 crores of rupees. If the Indian consumer keeps to a simpler standard of clothing, as is the case in the present boycott movement, the mills will be compelled not to use artificial silk yarn in their manufactures and the consumers will to that extent save their money by economising their cash balance by the purchase of cheaper cotton cloth which will generally give better service on account of its lasting quality.

SILK YARNS.

As regards silk yarns, most of the imported yarn comes from China and Japan and is woven in India by handloom weavers for the richer class of consumers. Much woollen yarn is not imported from abroad. Silk cloth and yarn is imported to the extent of about 6 crores of rupees and the same amount is spent after the purchase of foreign woollen cloth and yarn. India can manufacture coarse woollens from its own wool much of which is exported to Europe for being mixed with the finer wool of the colder climates. In tropical parts of India there are large tracts where no woollen clothes are necessary while in Northern India some woollen clothes or padded cotton-quilt clothing will be required in the winter months of the year. But these can be had out of local products of cotton or wool and therefore the Congress programme of the boycott of all foreign cloth in the present condition of the country is not only desirable, but quite practical. A refusal to import foreign yarns and to use cloth made out of such yarns can easily bring about the boycott of all foreign yarns, cotton or artificial silk, which are at present used in certain types of cloth only. On the other hand imported cotton yarns are so small in quantity that the boycott propagandist need not much trouble himself about it, if the manufacturer or trader tries to deceive the consumer who buys cloth and not yarns and who cannot distinguish foreign yarn from Indian yarn in cloth.

PRESENT STATISTICAL POSITION.

The figures give above are taken for the year 1927-28 as that is the latest year of normal working. The two subsequent years of 1928-29 and 1929-30 have not been normal years on account of the prolonged textile and other strikes throughout India. The following table will show at a glance the present position of the cotton Twist and Yarn trade throughout India:

COTTON TWIST AND YARN TRADE (1927-28) BY COUNTS.
(In crores of lbs.)

	Pre-War Average.	
Counts	Foreign	Indian
Nos. 1 to 20	.1	47.8
Nos. 21 to 30	.4	14.6
Nos. 31 to 40.	2.3	1.8
Above No. 40.	.7	.2
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—
Unspecified description	.5	—
Wastes	—	—
Total	4.0	64.4
	War Average.	
	Foreign.	Indian.
Nos. 1 to 20.	.2	46.6
Nos. 21 to 30.	.3	17.4
Nos. 31 to 40.	1.7	2.0
Above No. 40.	.5	.3
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—
Unspecified descriptions	.5	—
Wastes	—	—
Total	3.2	66.3
	Post-War Average.	
	Foreign.	Indian.
Nos. 1 to 20.	.6	44.7
Nos. 21 to 30.	.3	19.5
Nos. 31 to 40.	2.0	1.6
Above No. 40.	.6	.2
Two-folds (doubles)	.3	—
Unspecified descriptions.	.3	—
Wastes	—	—
Total	4.1	66.0
	1927-28	
	Foreign.	Indian.
Nos. 1 to 20.	.2	43.4
Nos. 21 to 30.	—	28.3
Nos. 31 to 40.	2.7	3.3
Above No. 40.	.3	1.1
Two-folds (doubles)	1.3	—
Unspecified descriptions.	—	—
Wastes	—	.6
Total	5.0	80.7

Pusad Satyagrahis Jailed.

—:o:—

YEOTMAL, Aug. 2.

To-day's batch of 13 forest law Satyagrahi volunteers was led by Mr. Shankar Rao Sarnaik a prominent worker of Pusad. All of them were arrested, convicted and sentenced under Section 26, Forest Act to 6 months rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Sarnaik was further convicted under Section 117 I. P. C. to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, to run consecutively.

GREAT KINDNESS.

Dr. Thosar, M. B. B. S. of Malkapur, Captain of the volunteers, was arrested under Section 177 I. P. C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

It has been recommended that Dr. Thosar should be placed in "B" Class.—A. P.

—:o:—

30 LAKHS LOSS EXCISE REVENUE.

—:o:—

What Picketing Has Done In C. P.

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.

The Government's review of the situation arising from the spread of the Civil Disobedience movement during the past two months show a fall of 46 lakhs in revenue. Out of this 30 lakhs represents a fall in Excise Revenue while there is an anticipated loss of 16 lakhs under Stamps, Registration and other heads.

Expenditure has increased under Police and Jails. Should the civil disobedience movement continue much longer, says the review, the financial deterioration will become even more pronounced.—A. P.

Round The World Air Tests.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Berlin.—Technical tests are proceeding at Staalen flying ground in connection with Round Europe Air Race. Points are being given for comfort of machine, petrol consumption starting and landing capabilities and flying over thirty feet high obstacles. Captain Broad has obtained full marks for speed. Butler's time of forty hours eighteen minutes was quickest.—Reuter.

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY CONCERT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is surprising that the term "Political Sufferers Fund" should have scared away many an artist from the programme of the Nationalist Christian party concert. The fact that suffering humanity is above all politics has evidently been ignored. Measures to ameliorate distress constitute no support to the cause behind it.

Instances are not wanting of cases in which nationals of one hostile state have rendered medical aid to the wounded or the other.

Even murderers and felons repenting away their sins behind prison bars are not denied medical relief and other necessities of life by their very jailors. Can it be argued that this practice involves support to crimes and murders. I have taken an extreme case to elucidate my point though I admit the analogy is not a happy one.

God forbid, if to-morrow war is declared, say, between England and Russia, and if British wounded are brought to Bombay. I for one, feel sure that Mahatma Gandhi would only be too pleased if artists within the Congress ranks organised and entertainments in their aid.

During the Great War it was my proud privilege to help several concerts under the auspices of the Red Cross. I have also helped the Charities Shows of the European Relief Associations and many other communal charity entertainments. The same feelings and sentiments prompt me, as they should prompt others, to utilise my art in aid of the sufferers.

The Fund, I understand, is intended to help families of the wounded and injured Satyagrahis. Even supposing that one does not see eye to eye with the Satyagrahis, by what Canon of ethics could one refuse help to their stranded families? Why, in God's name, should the latter be victimised for the "sins" of the former?

I appeal to all artists, be they English or Indian, to come forward and help this Concert and organise many more.—Yours, etc.,

SYLVIA NUNES.

Picketing Strong At Karjat

—:o:—

(Through T. C. C.)

KARJAT (Kolaba), Aug. 1.

As the toddy shop and toddy booth licenses were to be auctioned yesterday in the Magistrates Office. The Taluka Congress Committee sent 20 volunteers and Sevikas to picket. All the bidders were persuaded to abstain from bidding and not a single shop or booth could be auctioned.

National flag was hoisted on the District School Board Buildings in the Taluka.

Liquor shop picketing is vigourously conducted bringing the sales to negligible figures.

METRIC WEIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

In Advance Of Great Britain.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 2.

It is reported that the Afghan Government are considering the introduction of French weights and measures in Afghanistan with the idea of ensuring uniformity of weights in the country and preventing frauds on buyers.

In connection with the picketing of liquor shops in Charsadda, which began to-day, two arrests have been made.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY AND GOVERNMENT LOANS.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

A Notice of resolution has been given by several members of the Ahmedabad Municipality to cancel the resolution of the Standing Committee to invest three lakhs of rupees in Government Loan, and in future not to invest municipal funds in Government loans—

MEDICAL STUDENT'S "NO."

The students of the Medical School observed a hartal for three days, two days in sympathy with Dr. Sakaldevsinh, a former student of the School, who has been dismissed from the Civil Hospital where he had been serving as a Doctor, for taking part in political movements, and for one day in sympathy with the students of the Nagpur Medical School which has been closed. The Civil Surgeon of the Civil Hospital thereupon called upon the students who observed hartal to tender a written apology by the 5th instant. The students have resolved not to tender such an apology.—A. P.

Dharwar, August 1.—St. Baburao Mutalikdesai Congress worker was convicted and sentenced to undergo 6 month's R. I. 300 Rs. fine and in default 6 months R. I. under 451 I.P.C. He was given a hearty ovation when he was taken to jail.

VITAL QUESTIONS FOR INDIAN RYOT.

—:o:—

Advice To Central Provinces Malguzar.

In course of his speech as President of the 4th Wardha Deshi Conference held on July 27, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Bar.-at-law himself a Malguzar as well as a tenant said:—

Before I touch the vital questions on which the Coference will be called upon to make its decisions, I wish to make a few preliminary remarks. First and foremost I wish to emphasise the necessity of Co-operation amongst you all agriculturists. Never mind what your caste, creed or religion is, natural elements make no distinction. The Government laws such as Tenancy Acts, and Land Revenue Acts make no distinction, show no preference either to Hindus or Muslims, Brahmins or Non-Brahmins, Teli or Tamboli.

There are the same laws and therefore the same grievances. I therefore wish to emphasise the need of Co-operation which leads to unity and which again to strengthen in order to fight for the relief which you wish to seek from the Government.

I also wish, landlords and tenants, to realise your importance as agriculturists to the society and the Government; and the power you wield. Remember all professions, industries, commerce and Government live on you and the Government has the lion's share out of you in the form of revenue. It is the revenue that you pay which largely goes to meet the expenditure of all the big officers and the departments manned by them. With co-operation amongst you all as basis and this consciousness of your strength, if you take decisions on the several subjects coming before you, I see no difficulty in enforcing them.

FUTILE SEARCH FOR INFORTION.

Now I come to the most vital questions of our district which are occupying minds of us all. Firstly about the revised settlement. The Government by its resolution of 30th May proposed to increase land Revenue of this District and invited criticisms within one month from the date of the issue of the resolution. The conclusions in this resolution are based upon a forecast report by an officer on Special duty on the revision settlement of this district. Naturally in order to meet the arguments and facts in this report, on which the conclusions in the resolution are based. I tried my best to secure it from the Government printing press, but could not get it. It was unavailable. I went to the librarian of the Secretariat where also it was not to be had. I went to the settlement office on the advice of the libararian of this library where I was told the report was printed but was not meant for publication. I do not know how it was reasonably expected of the public that they should criticise the proposals of the Government without examining facts and figures mentioned in the forecast report to which they referred in their proposals—one of the items on which the proposed enhancement is based is profits of agriculture. One cannot be blamed if one cannot make an analytical criticism of this when the forecast report is made unvailable to the public, but the fact remains that the agriculturist as a class is very poor and unable to satisfy its wants and lead a decent life. You can testify to this from your experience of your villages and Government has acknowledged it by appointing Banking Inquiry Committee in the Province.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSMENT.

The Non-Brahmin party held a conference some time ago and passed a resolution for reduction of 50 per cent. of the present assessment and to send a deputation to the Government for the purpose. It is a pity that this party can never think of any subject howsoever broad and national except in its communal mental outlook, why should there be any spirit of communalism where interest of agriculturists as a class are concerned? Agriculturists belong to all classes and creeds. The Congress on the other hand has convened this conference of landlords and tenants irrespective of their creeds, castes or political opinions. I approve of the reduction of assessment proposed, but can have no faith in the deputation suggested. Methods of protests, of representations and deputations have been tried and failed. The present activities of the Congress and its methods, and the decision of the leaders like Mahatma Gandhi to introduce and persevere in these methods are due to a series of disappointments in their representations and deputations. They patiently tried these methods again and again and realised that these don't avail.

PANVEL, Aug. 2.

Sjt. Bedekar of Panvel, a local leader, was tried under Section 117 I.P.C. together with Section 65 of the Dist. Police Act and convicted to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

"DON'T BE FRIGHTENED OF IMAGINARY GHOST"

—:o:—

Mr. Abdul Hakim's Message To Muslims.

Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim who was sentenced on Thursday to one year's simple imprisonment in connection with the "Revolt" case is a Muslim youth, 22 years old. He graduated this year from the Elphinstone College. Endowed with literary talent and genial temperament he was a popular figure at College with his various activities. He is well-versed in Marathi, English, Persian, Urdu and also knows Sanskrit, Arabic, Hisdi and Gujarati.

In May 1930 Mr. Hakim joined the Congress Movement and was a prominent worker of the Congres Muslim Party. He was the pioneer and the moving spirit of the Navajavan Bharat Sabha of Bombay.

In the course of his message to Muslims, he says:—

"Dear Brothers,—This is the of our Nation. If we fail to realise the true significance of the situation and to avail ourselves of this opportunity we will be doomed for ever. A glance at the list of Satyagrahis sent to jail will chase away all doubts as to the participation of Muslims in the present struggle. But as a true follower of the Prophet who placed faith and Love for the Motherland side by side, I should not be satisfied with this much. Every page of our history is studded with heroic deeds and tremendous sacrifices. It is a lamentable tale that some of our brothers should be frightened away by the imaginary ghost of a "Hindu Raj" created by some interested parties. To entertain such fears is to lose all claims to our brave and mighty predecessors. It is a negation of the spirit of Islam. It is time to cast off fears out to strive for the liberation of India. A casual survey of the past few years will convince an unbiassed mind that the freedom of India means the freedom of the whole Muslim world.

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ETHICS AND ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

ciplining and mobilising of forces, co-ordination would comprise the bringing into line of all efforts directed to the same goal. Thus, all those ancillaries to successful business, which are comprised in the banking, insurance and transport services, must be attacked at the same time that the main trade in visible commodities is tackled. The movement must be, as a whole, impersonal and objective. But such incidental developments, as the emanation of social boycott of those serving the turn of the bycotted business, must needs be suffered, even if they be not encouraged, as the inevitable concomitants of such agitation. And those secondary consequences of the main struggle,—viz., the insistence upon payment of all dues to India in the international medium of exchange, gold,—must be welcomed, not only because of their value in intensifying the struggle; but also because they would tackle those "invisible" items in the trade of India, which are a source of so much advantage to Britain.

HUSBAND YOUR RESOURCES.

Other pre-requisites of a more concrete or tangible nature include such a husbanding of our resources as would permit of the most effective substitution of the indigenous for the boycotted British or foreign article. It may be that in several cases, our own indigenous production cannot be speeded up to keep pace with the demand. The latter will, then, have to be reorganised so as to fall within the available indigenous supply. A system of rationing of all necessaries of civilised life, for which we may have to depend on outside supply, is an ordinary concomitant of modern warfare, whether peaceful and economic, or violent and political. In the alternative, the main current may have to be so deflected as to permit the supply to be replenished from any source except the British, wherever the indigenous source is inadequate. But this last raises questions of ethics and strategy, which may perhaps not lie all within the sphere of this series, even though it proposes to deal with the ethics of the Boycott movement. To single out a particular country like Britain, even though our main quarrel is with that country, implies a degree of active hostility which the chief architect of this movement may not approve of; and yet, to those who want to achieve the success of the movement, in its political rather than its economic aspect, the answer would be hard to find if discrimination as between our several customers is not to be thought of at any stage.

(To Be Continued.)

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

Opening Of Swadeshi Exhibition.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

Wednesday was the Nag Panchami Day. Poona people worshipped the serpent to whom the fifth day of the month Shravana is dedicated by the Hindus. It is held to be one of the most auspicious days and is observed as a feast day. The origin of the serpent worship dates back to the days of Krishna who, while trying to draw off his ball from the branch of a tree, fell down in the Jumna in which there was the great serpent Kaliya. Krishna was saved and since then the worship is said to have begun. In the afternoon, villagers with serpents in baskets scour the whole city with their reverberating cries of "Nagobala Doodh" (milk for the god serpent) and the housewives offer milk and pice to them in great devotion. On the streets, huge figures of serpents are placed and round them the Maratha women dance to the tunes of songs. The figures of Shiralshet also are visible and all these functions last for three days for which the Shiralshet also is said to have reigned.

EXHIBITION.

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazaar was performed this morning by Mr. P. K. Shiralkar, the Acting President of the M. P. C. C., in the Tilak Mandir. With a brief speech, he declared the Exhibition open. He particularly asked educated young men to begin some small industry and not seek to enter service. He advised Maharashtriyans to follow the example of Gujaratis and Marwadis who had successfully started business on magnificent scales. The President was garlanded and after the distribution of 'pan-supari' the function was over.

The Exhibition itself is on a very modest scale. But even in the small measure, it is almost perfect Swadeshi cloth, Khadi, soap, stationery and many, many beautiful Swadeshi articles are charmingly exhibited and it is really worth a brief visit by every man and woman.

CENTRAL BANKING COMMITTEE.

The Headquarters of this Committee are fixed at Poona. The members are coming down here for their long stay. The office is situated on the Bund Garden Road and many of the members are staying in bungalows on the same road. The work of the Committee will last for over six months and it is said that the final report is to be prepared here.

UNVEILING THE PORTRAIT OF A SOCIAL WORKER.

—:o:—

Lady Assistant Director Of Education For Indore.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE (C. I.), July 28.

On Sunday last in Phadnis Hall there was a crowded meeting of ladies held under the ausnices of Indore Seva Sadan. The occasion was the unveiling of the portrait of the late Mrs. Sumatibai Rao, the mother of Maharani Indirabai, and a well-known social worker of Indore. Rai Bahadur Surju Prasad, the State Chief Surgeon, performed the unveiling ceremony. Dr. Prasad, who had accompanied her to Europe, spoke in very appreciative terms about the deceased whom he knew intimately. There were several lady speakers, among whom were Mrs. Kibe, Mrs. Patkar, Mrs Wagle, Miss Sushila, Miss Modak, Mrs. Vibhute, and Prof. Thakur, who spoke of the many amiable qualities of the deceased, who was a devoted advocate of Swadeshi and an ardent social worker being one of the founders of the Seva Sadan in Indore. The students of the Sunday classes sang hymns specially composed for the occasion. The Secretary of the Seva Sadan, Mrs. Wagle, announced the opening of nursing classes in memory of the deceased, and asked the ladies to take advantage of the new Sumatibai Nursing classes.

MISS INDIRABAI BHAGHVAT HONOURED.

At Sirdar Changan's residence a social gathering was held on Sunday evening in honour of Miss Indirabai Bhaghvat B.A. (Oxon.), who has been recently appointed Assistant Director of Education in Holker State. Sirdar Changan occupied the chair. The principal guest of the evening was garlanded and valedictory speeches were made in her honour by Col. Dufal, Mr. Ghune, Mr. Talcherkar and Sirdar Changan. The Dhangar community has hardly half a dozen graduates among its male members. It was really an honour to this backward community that a lady should pass the B.A. degree of the Oxford University with distinction. After her return from Europe, during the Minority Administration she had applied for a post in the State, but she did not succeed in getting an appointment, the main reason being that she was the relative of the ruling Chief being the cousin of Maharaja Yeshvantrao. This young lady had to work in Ahmedabad Girls' High School as a Head Mistress. It is really very gratifying to find that the young Maharaja after his investiture took steps to appoint her Assistant Director of Education on a salary of Rs. 500. Those who know this lady intimately speak favourably of her high intellectual powers and are sanguine that she would be capable of taking the chair of professors in the Holker College. Many of the speakers appreciated the honour conferred on the lady by the Maharaja and sincerely prayed that many from the backward Dhangar community would come forward and take advantage of higher education. Miss Bhaghvat made a speech thanking Sirdar Changan and others for honouring her. After partaking of refreshments the gathering broke up.

SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED AT INDORE.

Mr. Hazarilal Jhadia, Secretary, Indore Congress Committee, along with 60 volunteers, was charged before the City Magistrate, Indore, for taking part in a procession with the National Flag in contravention of the orders of the State authorities. Mr. Hazarilal Jhadia was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 20 of the volunteers from one week to four months' rigorous imprisonment. All the accused have appealed to the High Court and have been released on bail. These cases have created a sensation in Indore.

Katni Forest Satyagrah.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KATNI, July 30.

The Forest Satyagraha is going on with greater vigour and enthusiasm. The movement has spread to the villages. It is reported that about 5,000 people participated in different centres. One Satyagrahi Phoolchand Jain of Pipround was arrested on the 28th of July. On the 29th 68 persons belonging to villages Kelwara and Kanawara were arrested, but 50 of them were released. The remaining 18 were brought to Katni under arrest. Of these, one Ramola Dhimar of Kanawara has his hand seriously injured. It was also reported that 30 persons were arrested at Lakhpateri and 62 at Bilahre, but later on information was received that all of them were let off, after their names had been taken down. Hitherto total number of arrests is 81.

Liquor Picketing At Chembur

—:o:—

(Through T. I. C. C.)

Picketing still continues unabated.

While the sales of liquor at the authorised shop have been appreciately reduced, it has been found out that unauthorised centres have been opened in the village.

The local Congress Committee in conjunction with the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp decided to picket at the residence of the vendor for the last 3 or 4 days.

HEAVY FINE FOR "ADVANCE" AND "LIBERTY" EDITORS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Sjt. Brajendranath Gupta, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Advance" and Jugalkisor Dhar, Editor, Printer, and Publisher of the "Liberty" have been fined Rs. 1,000 each, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, under Section 4 of Picketing Ordinance for publishing Srimati Basanti Devi's appeal entitled "Students of Calcutta" appearing in the papers dated July 20.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT RECORD.

—:o:—

New Attempt To Create One

LONDON, Aug. 2.

New York.—An attack on the record for round the world flight made by Grad Zeppelin, of twenty one days eight hours, is being made by airmen John Mears and Henry Brown, who set out this morning in a Monoplane for Newfoundland on the first stage of flight. The second stage will be to Ireland. Mears, with companion, circumnavigated the world by air in 1928 in twenty-three days fifteen hours. It is now hoped to reduce the time to well below twenty days.—Reuter.

Alexandria.—Miss Amy Johnson has left for England in Imperial Airways mail plane.—Reuter.

APPEARING IN COURT IN INDIAN SHOES.

Is It An Offence?

—:o:—

NOVEL CHARGE AGAINST A WITNESS.

MONDAY, July 28.

A very interesting incident happened on Wednesday in the court of the City Magistrate of Karachi, Mr. Richardson, which is worth recording.

There was a case of Crown v. Muso and Jodia under Section 366, I.P.C. pending in the court of the City Magistrate. The prosecution story is that some Hindu dhobies with a married woman were going in a ghari from Runchore Lines Quarter. A motor containing two Mussalman accused was going after the ghari. The motor went past the ghari and waited there at a little distance. The accused got down from the motor and went to the ghari and removed by force the Hindu woman and put her in the motor. But on her cries people collected and they rescued the woman. The accused then bolted.

In this case, one Joggi Kathiawari was one of the prosecution witnesses. He was called by the prosecution to give evidence. Mr. Ramchand, the police prosecutor, was in charge of the prosecution and Mr. Gurdasing Jotsing was defending the accused.

The name of Joggi witness was called out. Joggi is an old man of about 50 years. He was wearing ordinary slippers with heels. He came into the court with dignity. Mr. Richardson noticed that he was wearing slippers and he ordered the witness to put off the shoes. Then the following dialogue took place between the magistrate and the witness.

Magistrate: Put off your shoes.

Witness: Why should I. I won't. I only put off my shoes in the temple or my house.

M.: With these shoes you shall not be allowed to enter the court.

W.: Then my evidence need not be taken.

The Magistrate here called him nearer.

M.: The shoes are country shoes. You shall have to put them off.

W.: I am a countryman and I wear country shoes. However if you persist I shall put them off in court when stepping into the witness box.

The witness was ordered to step into the witness box. He thereupon put off his shoes at about 3 or 4 paces away and got into the witness-box. His evidence was finished. Then he got down from the witness-box.

M.: Now take up the shoes in your hand and walk out.

W.: Why should I take up the shoes in my hand?

The witness here commenced putting on the shoes.

M.: Do not wear the shoes here in court.

Here the Magistrate called a peon for getting his orders enforced. The peon proceeded towards the witness. The witness thereupon told the peon 'Hath mat laghao' (don't touch me) and he wore his shoes there and boldly walked out of the court.

W.: I will wear them here. There is your own peon there standing (pointing him out) wearing the self-same country slippers. Why don't you ask him to put them off?

Mr. Richardson thereupon wrote out a complaint under section 188, I.P.C. and forwarded the same to Mr. Talati, A. C. M., for trial. Mr. Talati has admitted the complaint and issued process for 30th instant.

Section 188, I.P.C., runs as follows:—

Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance, or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and if such disobedience causes or tends of cause danger to human life, health, or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with find which may extend to one thousand rupees or both."

Whether section 188, I.P.C. has any application whatever to the facts of this case has to be decided.

The public will be awaiting fu—"Sind Observer"

BROACH CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BROACH, Aug. 1.

Sjt. Girdharlal C. Sheth the ex-proprietor and tutor of the Pioneer High School and the Secretary of the Amod Congress Committee, who was arrested some days back for the offence of insulting the people not to pay land revenue was tried to-day before Mr. Iyengar. A strong posse of police constables with lathis in their hands guarded the Court. Mr. Iyenger sentenced Sjt. Girdharlal to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment more. Sjts. Vadilal Shah of Jambusar and Chaturbhai of Gajera were also put up for trial and were awarded with the same punishment. As the accuseds refused to pay fine, they were all sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. All the accused were undefended and they did not take any part in the proceeding.

BOYCOTT WEEK ACTIVITIES.

Thursday, the second day of the Boycott Week was observed with greater enthusiasm than the first day. All the Prabhat Feries of the city took out a combined procession In the noon the programme of the boycott demonstration was carried out. The Chunarwada Sangh took out the cycle procession, 104 Congress volunteers rode on cycles and went through each and every lane of the city. The volunteers in their white khaddar dress were looking very handsome and the whole sight was impressive. In the evening a huge Takli procession composed of Vanar Senas Deshsevikas, and other citizens paraded the city. At night about 9 p.m. meetings were held in the different localities of the city. Mr. Diwan addressing the meetings made stirring appeals to carry out the boycott programme of the Congress.

LADIES' DAY.

Friday the 1st August and the third day of the Boycott week was observed here as the Ladies' Day. Early in the morning about two thousand ladies took part in the Prabhat Feries. In the noon ladies sold national flags, enrolled Congress members, and carried the message of boycott to each and every home. A huge procession consisting mainly of ladies, came out from Ratan Talao at 5 p.m. About five thousand ladies took part in the procession. Such a huge procession of ladies of Broach was never witnessed before. The procession was converted into the meeting at Sevashram. At night national garbas were played at Dasha lad's Wadi. The students applied their energies to other programmes of the week. They drove in cars and carts through out the city with boycott posters. They sang national songs and kept both days lively and gay. The work of the Chunarwada Sangh was admirable.

KESARI TRUSTEES GIVE 3 LAKHS.

—:o:—

In Honour Of Tilak.

POONA CITY, Aug. 2.

At the Tilak anniversary meeting yesterday presided over by Dr. B. S. Moonje, a public donation of Rs. 3 lakhs was announced by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and D. V. Vidwans, the Trustees of Kesari and Maharatta Institute, Poona. The donation represents repayment of nearly an equal amount raised in 1919 by Lokmanya Tilak's friends and admirers and presented to him as a purse to defray all his expenses in connection with the celebrated Chirol csae.

According to pro rata distribution. C. P. and Berar get an allotment of Rs. one Lakh and Karnatak Rs. 25,000 and the rest of the amount will be held for the Maharashtra proper. The sum of Rs. 15,000 representing as annual interests of this donation which will be annually spent in the promotion of constructive political organisation, foreign propaganda and auxilliary National movements.

A careful scheme has been drawn up for expenditure of this amount for different provinces of C. P. Berar and Karnatak and Maharashtra with initial trustees appointed for the purpose.—Free Press.

CHITTAGONG RAID CASE

—:o:—

District Magistrate's Evidence

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 2.

Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, District Magistrate of Chittagong, who was examined to-day in the Armoury Raid Trial, said that on April 18, he approached the Volunteer Headquarters in his car when he was challenged. He replied "Friends" but there was a volley of shots, and repeated cries of "go back". He next went to the Jetties and sent a wireless message to the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government in Calcutta, explaining the situation and asking for assistance.

He arranged to send women to the Jetties for safety. He visited the jail when Ananta Singh, the alleged ring leader of the gang responsible for the crime, was brought there. On seeing Ananta, other prisoners arrested in this connection shouted nationalist slogans. Mr. Wilkinson said that he understood from the Civil Surgeon that the jubilation was due to the return of their leader in their midst and that they were eager to welcome him. —A. P.

SERVANTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 28th July there was a reference to a speech made by me before the Ahmedabad municipal teachers. I shall be grateful to you if you will spare some space in your paper and permit me to discuss at some lenyth the most important point in that speech.

Government propose to add one new rule in the rules under the Primary Education Act of 1923 to the effect that the teachers serving under the Local Authorities shall not take part in politics nor shall they subscribed to any political funds. Such a rule, if added, will, I submit, be in utter contravention of the spirit of section 8 (2) of the Primary Education Act, which says that the existing and future rights, liabilities, duties and powers of the Government in respect of such teachers shall vest in and be exercised or performed by the local authority.

The section is very clear and it means that the teachers are purely the servants of the local authorities and not of the Government. Government, therefore, can have neither any power nor authority over them. It is the ribht and the duty of the Local Authorities to frame rules of conduct for them and not of Government. Government may, at the most, request the Local Authorities to frame rules of conduct for these teachers. But they cannot directly frame rules for the conduct of the servants of the Local Authorities. No self-respecting Municipality or District Local Board can permit any outside agency—however high and exalted that agency may be—to fame rules for the conduct of their servants. Yet curiously enough, Government have come forward to frame such a rule. If this is not the abuse of the rule-making power, which Government have kept with them, I do not know what else it can be.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. DESAI.

Khadia,
Ahmedabad, Aug. 1.

Mysterious Murder Of Govt. Official.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

Mystery surrounds the murder of Sardar Arjan Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ferozepore Cantonment, and his servant, whose corpses were discovered buried to-day in one of the rooms in his bungalow. One servant is missing. The Police are investigating.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 2.

October	12.90
December	13.09
January	13.16
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 2.

October	12.64
January	12.91
Middling Spot	12.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 2.

Silver little China selling. Market is quiet.

Spot	15-7/8
Forward	15-13/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 2.

Interest Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-21/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

MIRACULOUS CURE BY Dr. TANDON

In Case Of Sprue, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Piles, Fistuloe And Colic etc.

Raja Hariharbux Singh Sahib Kunwarpur State, Distt. Sitapur, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

By God's blessings and your kindness I do not feel any sign of my dyspeptic troubles and now I easily digest what I eat without feeling any discomfort in the stomach.—(Sd.) Rajasahib Hariharbux Singh.

Dr. Shankerlal, Retired Civil Surgeon, Moradabad, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I thank you for the kind medicine that you sent me. It did me good. The protrusion has stopped. There is no more burning and the size also is somewhat less. I should like another consignment. —(Sd.) Shankerlal, Retired Civil Surgeon.

Dr. H. D. Mittra, L.M.S., D.P.H., Health Officer, Shahjahanpur (U.P.), writes:—

I had the occasion of examining the stool of Rai Sahib Bhut Nath Chatterji while he was suffering from a very bad attack of Dysentery. Under microscope I found lot of entamoba coli in resting stage and a lot of cysts of that amoeba.

I advised the attending physician Dr. D. D. S. Tandon for giving the injection of ematine to the patient. **But to my great surprise he cured the case with a few doses of Homoeopathic medicines.**

Dr. Tandon was given trial in two more cases of **Chronic Asthma** and **Sciatica. Both** the cases got **perfectly cured by** his treatment.

This is a **great success** of the Homoeopathic system and **proves** the **skill** and tact of **Dr. Tandon.** He is really a great help to the public.—(Sd.) H. D. Mittra.

Dr. Basant Lal Gupta, L. M. P., O. and R. Railway Hospital, Lucknow, writes:—

I am highly obliged to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon for the marvellous cure of my son suffering from serious type of Dysentry.—(Sd.) Basant Lal.

Dr. K. D. Chakravarti, M.B.B.S., Golaganj, Lucknow, writes:—

I am much obliged to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon who has successfully treated my sister, suffering from acute Gastroenteritie, by his Homoeopathic mode of treatment. —(Sd.) K. D. Chakravarti.

Dr. R. N. Coondoo, L.M.S., D.P.H., Late Assistant Surgeon, Kashmir State, writes:—

Being an Allopathic physician I always looked askance on other systems of Medicine, Homoeopathy claiming the lion's share of my distrust, but I have been now **completely disillusioned,** as my own son, who had been suffering from **liver complaints, got cured** under the skilful treatment of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, Homoeopath, when other systems did him little good.

I am **greatly obliged** to him for the **successful** treatment of my child and I can say now that he fully deserves the reputation that he has in these parts of the country for his **scientific and skilful** method of treatment.

I shall not fail to recommend him to my friends whenever they stand in need of medical assistance.—(Sd.) R. N. Coondoo.

Pandit Shyam Manohar Nath Sharga, M.A., LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I have great pleasure in informing you that my grand daughter, who was suffering from consumption of the bowels and whom Allopathic treatment of some of most competent doctors had done no appreciable good, recovered surprisingly under your treatment, and she seems to be **perfectly healthy now.**—(Sd.) Shyam Manohar Nath Sharga.

Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, M.A., LL.B., 381, Hornby Road, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

Both my wife and myself feel so very thankful to you for your having saved the life of my youngest son Chakradhar. His case had become almost hopeless and when we were told that he had **Consumption of Bowels** it seemed as if the chances of his recovery were very little. Your selection of the remedy was found really **wonderful.** With a few doses of the medicine given by you, he began to improve and in a month's time you have **completely cured** him. Almost equally remarkable was the cure you effected in the case of a member of my family who had **Fibrous Tumour**—a very hard abscess deep in muscle. He had been told by the Civil Surgeon, Andheri, that operation was absolutely necessary Fortunately, he sought your shelter, and **without any operation** by giving him only a few doses of Homoeopathic medicine you have **cured** him of the Fibrous Tumour so that not even a trace of the disease has been left behind.

If only people knew what **wonderful cures are brought about by Homoeopathic treatment**—and specially at the hands of an experienced specialist like yourself—more and more people, would, much to their benefit, get their cases treated by this system. (Sd.) —Pt. Radhakant Malaviya.

A European Military Officer, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—
(Full address on application)

Just these few lines to tell you how grateful I am for the cure you have effected in Mrs.—She had been suffering from Chronic Dyspepsia for about two years and though she had tried various Allopathic remedies in various parts of India, she was no better. After coming here we heard about you and thought we would give you a trial. During the short while she has been under your treatment, you have certainly done wonders. You have also attended her for other ailments with remarkable success; as also my little son who was suffering from stomach complaints. Before my wife went to you I was no believer of the Homoeopathic system of treatment but I feel convinced now that this treatment in the hands of skilful doctors like yourself is more successful than others.

Mr. Hari Shankar Bhargava, Rais, Newal Kishore, Residence, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I have been thinking for some time to express in words what I have been feeling in my heart. namely, my sincere admiration for the Homoeopathic system of treatment and more specially the way in which you handled your cases. I had been awfully suffering from the most inveterate constipation for about 7 years and had tried all sorts of treatment at several places such as Calcutta, Bombay and Lucknow in the best hands but with hardly any good. Unfortunately at that time I had no faith in the system of treatment you represent. Some of my friends however who had been benefitted by this treatment advised me to try it and recommended your name for the purpose. I am glad that your treatment proved successful and had the effect of magic in it. Since my recovery I have considerable faith in the system and recommended it to all who come in contact with me.—(Sd) Harishankar Bhargava.

Mr. B. L. Astana, M.R.A.C., M.R.A.S.E., (Eng.) Gwalior State, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I feel much pleasure in informing you that the medicine, you prescribed a few days ago, has brought about such a miraculous change in my digestive system that it has practically cured my Dyspeptic complaints of 10 years' standing when all other previous treatments had failed both in India and England. I am now able to digest one seer of milk and two Chhataks of Ghee daily while at the time of taking up your treatment I could not digest even very small quantities of fats, oil or albuminous substances.

I am now **fully convinced** that of all other existing treatment of cure for **chronic diseases** Homoeopathic system is the **simplest,** safest and surest method.—(Sd.) Brajlal Astana.

A Leading Parsee Solicitor, Hornby Road, Bombay, writes.—(Address on application.)

For about a year now I had a sudden attack of **Nervous Complaints** connected with trouble in the heart region coupled with Dyspepsia and Flatulence. I consulted Dr. D. D. S. Tandon and remained under his treatment for about three weeks. I am pleased to say that my **nervous complaints have all disappeared** and though I am told that a complete cure would take about a couple of months I feel very much better now and am in a position to take the full quantity of food which before I dreaded to take, without experiencing any discomfort.

Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Wajid Hussain Sahib, M.L.A., Talukedar and Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Society, Lucknow (U. P.) writes to Dr. Tandon:—

Dr. D. D. Tandon treated my son who had been suffering from motions. The worthy Doctor's treatment cured the boy. I am greatly **impressed** by Dr. Tandon's attentiveness and the pains he takes to diagnose the disease.—(Sd.) Wajid Hussain.

Nawab Sahib Khwaja Mohamad Karim Niwaz, Sikandra Estate, District Munghyr, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

Under your treatment I am feeling happy and **cheerful** now. **God** has certainly given you an **extraordinary power of healing.**

I had **absolutely despaired** of my **recovery** as the several eminent Doctors and Hakims had previously failed. Daily fits of palpitation **have entirely** gone and the bowels have also become regular twice a day, for which I thank you very much.—(Sd.) Khwaja Mohamad Karim Niwaz.

Kunwar Jadvendra Bahadur Singh, Barhar Estate, District Mirzapur (U. P.), writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I have been completely cured of the GREAT DISTRESSING and CHRONIC PILES and FISTULOE and the Pussy matter which used to ooze out constantly has stopped altogether.

Several leading Allopaths of Mirzapur and Benares had failed and advised operation.

I am greatly obliged to you for your kindly **CURING ME WITH MEDICINES ONLY.** In fact your treatment proved more **EFFICACIOUS** than what I heard.—(Sd.) Jadvendra Bahadur Singh.

Rai Sahib Bishambhar Nathji, Treasurer of 14 Government Treasuries and Cashier of Bengal Bank, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

Indeed it affords me the sincerest pleasure to record the fact that I am extremely obliged to you for your having so kindly cured my youngest son who was so seriously suffering from chest and bowel complaints and inflammation of the intestines. To tell you the truth I had given up the hope of his recovery, as the best medical aid totally failed to show the satisfactory result. Thanking you again very much for all the trouble and care so kindly taken by your good self in the matter. With kindest regards.—(Sd.) Bishambhar Nath.

Mr. P. Hogan, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Dept. No. 4, Havelock Road, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I owe you a debt of gratitude for the good you have done my wife by your treatment. She was suffering from chronic fever and diarrhoea. The very first medicine brought down the fever, and the diarrhoea of over a year's standing immediately commenced to mend. Though not all right yet she is on the fair way to health and I trust a little further attention from you, she will be quite well and strong again. I will have great pleasure in recommending you to all my friends who should want a careful and painstaking Doctor, and I trust that they will obtain at your hands the same advantages from Homoeopathic treatment, that you have so ably given to my family. I am and have been for years a great believer in the benefits of Homoeopathy and I would not change the system for any other.—(Sd.) P. Hogan, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Dept.

Mr. Veljee Anandjee Maheshri, B.A., L.B., 308, Dongri Street Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My wife had been ailing nearly last four years and the main complaint was sprue. She was treated for years by Doctors and Native Physicians, but in vain. About three months back, at the recommendation of my friend I kept my wife under the treatment of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon; and I CAN NOW CONFIDENTLY SAY THAT MY WIFE IS ENTIRELY CURED OF SPRUE. The beauty of the cure is that she had begun to improve from the very first prescription and she was advised to take all food from the start, whereas she was kept by the doctors and physicians on butter-milk. I am indebted to Dr. Tandon for this cure and hope the other sufferers will also consult Dr. Tandon if they have not found cure elsewhere.—(Sd.) Veljee Anandjee.

Seth Punumchand Ratanlal Saraogi, 110-112, Gaiwadi, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My wife was suffering from Sprue and Fever for 2 or 3 years. She was treated by many Doctors and Vaidyas, but to no effect. She had become so much emaciated that nothing was left in her except bones. This put me to great anxiety and I had given her up as lost. One day Seth Amichand of Seoni, District Nagpur, took me to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon. After consulting him I placed my wife under his treatment for about four or five months. It gives me great pleasure to say that MY WIFE GOT COMPLETE CURE OF ALL HER AILMENTS FROM DR. TANDON'S TREATMENT, AND NOW SHE IS PERFECTLY healthy.

Thereafter my son had a very big Tumour on the head. Doctors whom I consulted advised me to take him to Hospital where operation was recommended. I did not consent to operation and took my boy to Dr. Tandon who CURED HIM BY INTERNAL USE OF MEDICINES WITHOUT RESORTING TO OPERATION. Thanks to Dr. Tandon very much and I recommend his treatment to all incurable sufferers.—(Sd.) Punumchand.

Mr. A. H. Muller, late Artist of Bikaner State, from Chaupaty, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My wife was suffering from anaemic dysentery and I was very anxious for her recovery.

Having heard much about Dr. D. D. S. Tandon and about the several complicated cases he treated with success, I consulted him without delay, and now I am happy to be in a position to say that his treatment showed signs of improvement from the beginning and cured my wife in a marvellously short time.

I have therefore reason to hold a very high opinion of his ability and system of treatment. I am grateful to him for the cure and the sympathetic concern he showed, and I strongly recommend his treatment to all who suffer from the same disease.—(Sd.) A. H. Muller, Artist, (late of Bikaner State).

Mr. Ankul Hajra, Pleader, Bahraich, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I owe you a debt of immense gratitude and I shall never be contented unless I express my heartfelt gratitude in my own way. You have saved my son and daughter from the very pangs of death when the treatment of leading allopathic practitioners of Bahraich were of no avail in blood dysentery and Typhoid fever. May God make you prosperous and happy.—(Sd.) Ankul Hajra, Pleader.

Mr. Shiva Gopal, Pleader, Bahraich, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My nephew was suffering from mirasmus very badly and every practitioner declared the case hopeless. It was your methodical treatment that cured him. I need not say that your treatment of children is the best one.—(Sd.) Shiva Gopal, Pleader, Bahraich.

Mr. S. N. Ullal, c/o Ford Automobiles (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My son was suffering from wasting disease with fever and cough for the last six months, when I took him to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon. My son was only a skeleton and I was very anxious about him.

I am glad to say now that he is free from all diseases and is gaining flesh.

I am much grateful to Dr. Tandon and recommend his treatment to all.—(Sd.) S. N. Ullal.

Seth Koovarji of Arjun Khimji Co., 386, Doongersey Street, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I have personally tested the efficacy of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon's treatment in a very OBSTINATE CHRONIC CASE OF TROUBLESOME PILES, with wonderfully convincing results. Consequently, I would like to strongly recommend his services to all my friends and acquaintances in instances when they have become despaired of their recovery even at best hands, as he deals with only hopeless cases.—(Sd.) Koovarji Keshavji.

Mr. J. N. Shroff, Proprietor, Asian House Agency, 36, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

"I was suffering from flatulent Dyspepsia and pains in chest and shoulder for several years and I could not digest even simplest food without feeling more or less trouble in the stomach. Having heard from a client of mine about DR. D. D. S. TANDON, I consulted him and I am glad to say now that I have got complete cure of all my troubles and digest food which I eat with ease; in addition to that the flabbiness of my abdomen has also been decreased to a great extent. I am, therefore, much obliged to DR. D. D. S. TANDON and recommend the treatment to all my friends and acquaintances with full confidence." —(Sd.) J. N. Shroff.

Mr. B. K. Bhatia, 37, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I horribly suffered from weeping eczema, inveterate constipation, headache and mental gloominess for about four or five years. I took various remedies but with no good. I am glad to announce that Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, Scientific Homoeopath, has entirely cured me of all complaints. I am now very much cheerful and healthy in all respects, and hence recommend Homoeopathic treatment to all with confidence.—(Sd.) B. K. Bhatia.

Mr. O. B. Poz, Treasury Head Clerk, Baharaich, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I am really indebted to you for the Homoeopathic medicine you gave me for colic which relieved me of the pain in a short time when the allopathic injection of morphia failed to relieve me. Really it is the most scientific system of medicine. I will recommend it to my friends and acquaintances. —(Sd.) O. B. Poz, Treasury Head Clerk.

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N. DATTA, [illegible]

What the People Say

"TRUE FRIENDS OF INDIA."

A FOUL LIBEL ON GANDHIJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his desperate effort to please everybody our esteemed and able friend "Scrutator" seems to be sinking daily deeper and deeper into the bog of make-believe. It seems to me and numerous others, perfectly astonishing that such an able writer should publish such absurdities as those that appear from time to time in the Political Notes column of your evening contemporary, the "Indian Daily Mail." No one denies that Mr Wilson is a very competent journalist, and he has a fund of information which he points into writing in a very brilliant way. All that he writes is interesting, and undoubtedly he is the most formidable of all English journalists in India. He does make sometimes a real effort to be fair to both sides and his humour is always of that kind which makes of his attacks, the most damaging—be they directed against the bureaucracy or against the Congress. No attack is as damaging, or as devastating, as an attack tinctured with humour, and one may search in vain through all the columns of our Anglo-Indian Press for anything that can be described as wit or humour. But on Wednesday last, "Scrutator" published some extraordinary notes about a gentleman who has recently left these shores. He tells us that Mr. Arnold Ward, who has been representing the "Spectator" of London in India, has at last left us, and says: he: "I make no apology for paying this 'belated' tribute to his work." Now, I propose to prove by a few extracts from Ward's "despatches" to the "Spectator" that "Scrutator" owes a full "apology" to his readers. Either he does not know what Mr. Ward has written to his paper, or he has an exceedingly poor opinion of the intelligence of his readers, especially his Indian readers. We are told Mr. Ward, before he left Bombay for his homeland last Saturday, said that he proposes when he arrives in England to "prick some bubbles." Let us then consider what sort of "bubbles" this "Tory-Socialist journalist" has been sending to London, since January last.

The last "despatch" sent by Mr. Ward from Bombay, is dated June 7th. He informs the readers of the "Spectator" that the only paper in India worth reading, is the "Times of India."—"The faiths and hopes of a British sojourner in Bombay, are strengthened, morning after morning, by the courage, sanity, good will, and moderation of the "Times of India"—A newspaper of which Englishmen may well be proud." ("Spectator" July 5th). I have personally no quarrel with all this about the "T. of I." It is "all a matter of taste," as the old Irish woman said, when she kissed the old cow. We must now turn to what Mr. Arnold Ward has to say about Congress leaders, and those in sympathy with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

It will be recalled that Christ referred to the cruel old hypocrite Herod Antipas—the murderer of John the Baptist, as—"that old fox" Mr. Ward refers to Mr. Patel ex-President of the Assembly:—"This old fox is as unscrupulous as he is patriotic." He then sggests that Mr. Patel was a "skrim and hanker," and tried to dodge his duties in the Assembly, and talented members with little respect:—"It has been amazing to see how the same man who by reasons of indifferent health would remain seated in replying to questions in the legislature has crossed and re-crossed India in the hottest of the hot weather, addressing meetings, leading processions, etc. . . everywhere putting heart into the rank and file." He then goes on to "deplre" that "Indian members of the Central and Provincial Government"—who receive salaries of £6,000 and £4,800 a year, "are not" doing anything to defend the action of the Government," or—"to lead or guide Indian opinion." It seems that—"you can get no help from them." He also "deplores" that, the well-known journalist. Mr. Natarajan writes in the "Indian Social Reformer," that —Indianization without self-Government is a miserable hallucination." In his despatch from Bombay dated March 22nd under the heading "Mr. Gandhi—Complete Nihilist" this Bombay correspondent is, certain, it seems, that the Mahatma is not "quite sane." We read—"Perusal of the uncensored report of his (Gandhi's) speeches he has been making in the Kaira district on his pilgrimage to the sea to violate the Salt Laws, removes the last doubt. They reveal either, the revelutionary politician, a 'Monomaniac' who is a danger to the State." Mr. Ward then takes an extract from one of the Mahatma's Speeches, and pronounces this opinion:—"It is a long unqualified hymn of hate and this in a programme launched in the name of love and non-violence. Doubt is no longer possible. If there is a spark of sincerity left in Mr. Gandhi, if he really believes that language of this character can be used to untutored villagers without producing violent reactions of the most virulent character, he is "no longer sane." The kindest act towards him and to the country is to put him under the restraint the law imposes on "Dangerous Lunatics." ("Spectator" April 19).

In other words, Mahatma Gandhi is a murderous revolutionary" or a "dangerous lunatic" and the only fit place for him is behind Iron Bars of an asylum for "criminal lunatics." There are tons of this sort of stuff, which "Scrutator's" esteemed friend Mr. Arnold Ward, has been sending home to the "Spectator."

This is the "noble work" as "Scrutator" puts it—"I make an apology," says he—he regrets for being "so late" about it. This is my—"belated tribute to his work." "Mr. Ward," he goes on to say,—"represents that type of conservatism of which Lord Irwin and Mr. Baldwin are such excellent examples. Arnold Ward's politics are characterised by a scrupulous fairness, a statesmanlike judgment and an intense desire to understand and appreciate the roots of a political problem." In other words, Mr. Ward has "gone to the 'roots'" of the Indian problem, and has found that the Mahatma, is a"criminal lunatic" and should have been behind the iron bars, of an asylum for the last 10 years, and "Scrutator" seems to be of the same opinion as Mr. Ward.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH SOAP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your widely circulated issue of the 26th instant under the heading "No British Soap for India—Bombay merchants decision I find that there was unanimity of opinion regarding the proposal to boycott Gosssages Flower Brand and Chakkar Brand Soaps but that it was left to the choice of the dealers whether to indent for them or not. If dealers do not indent for British soaps esplecially these two well-known soaps which are draining away lakhs and lakhs of India's money, the consumers would naturally be compelled to meet their requirements by purchasing locally made soaps which are, true to say, in all respects stand to the test of British made soaps. My idea is that if Sunlight is going to be boycotted and the two above-named soaps allowed to be flooded in the markets, the better plan would be not to boycott any of these as the manufacturers (I am told one company produces these soaps) do not care a bit whether they sell one porduct of theirs for the total value of all their sales or find a market for all their manufactures in proportion. Boycotting only Sunlight and encouraging the sales of the other two soaps, therefore, is meaningless and if exceptions can be made like the present, every foreign article can easily find a place under the "exception" category and the word "boycott" would soon lose its meaning altogether. I, therefore, sincerely trust that dealers would soon change their idea and try to find something similar to these soaps made in our own motherland in the interests of all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

VANDE MATARAM.

MILL GIN STORE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the reply given by Messrs. Vithal Purshottam & Sons to Mr. "D" for his article in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 12th July, in which Messrs. Vithal Purshottam & Sons have unnecessarily indulged in a language which not only casts aspersions on the Mill Gin Store Merchants' Association, but also makes unwarranded allegations against the members of the said Association, which they cannot prove.

Firstly, the firm writes to say that as they do not import gins, its acessories, and other factory materials, they cannot join the said Association, but the facts are that they do deal in Platts gins and its accessories and are big importers of "English" shaftings, pulleys, pedestals, beltings, etc. which (things) are boycotted by this Association.

Secondly, their condition, that if the said Association agree to support the existing industry and support a scheme of manufacturing articles, then only can they think of joining the Association—is a bargain in boycott, which no patriotic man would like to make when the whole nation is out to make the boycott most effective. Where is the utility of starting a new concern when the existing ones are simply dragging on their existence for want of proper encouragement and support from merchants?

Thirdly, the charge that "there is no desire on the part of the merchants to support Indian industries" is uncalled for. We kindly draw the attention of the said firm to the most successful efforts made by some of the merchants to manufacture all the C. I. materials exact in quality to Platt's and other W. I. article and these efforts are warmly encouraged by all interested.

Lastly, the said firm doubts the workability of the "so called boycott resolution of the Association" as the firm "knows for certain" that some merchants are violating the boycott resolution. Will the firm extend their cooperation and give the names of such miscreants and black legs?—Yours, etc.,

DAHYABHAI T. SHAH,
Hon. Secretary,
The Mill Gin Store Merchants Association.

Bombay, July 29.

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers inform me through the columns of your esteemed journal, when the results of the All-India Competitive essay on "Cow-protection" instituted by the late Reva Shanker Jagjeevan Jhaveri in 1927 will be announced and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

"CANDIDATE."

COTTON MILLS AND SWADESHI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The [Chronicle".

Sir,—Now that the Swadeshi dogma has reached every ncok and corner of India, it is a dire and an urgent necessity that the millowners who are the first to move make a rapid move. The cotton-industry of India is the only national industry in the true sense of the word. The millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad should employ expert national economists for the compilation of a book on "Indian Cotton Industry" and this will be an encyclopedia for those who manage the mills and those who have a direct or an indirect interest in the mill-industry of India.

There is also urgent necessity to start a weekly paper and the encouraging interest that is taken by the Millowners of Ahmedabad induces me to suggest to them to start such a paper and publish articles of importance from experts in different lines. The mills should advertise and make this magazine a paying and a prosperous one. This magazine should publish statistical figures every week and open columns for readers to suggest new lines of action.

The Millowners of Ahmedabad, one is glad to know, are contemplating on the problem of publishing a book of the type I suggest and it is hoped that under the able guidance of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and others the book will prove of immense benefit to our national industry in particular and our nation in general.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASY, B.A.
Wadhwan, July 30.

INDIA'S FRIENDS IN PARLIAMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The [Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the thrilling account about the Gandhi cap incident in the Parliament, but no one in India has given any special attention to this subject. In my humble opinion, I think, it is our duty to send to comrades Brockway and Beckett our hearty congratulation for the bold step they have taken on the behalf of the Indian people.

Will our leaders try to hold a meeting in all principal towns to send them our hearty congratulations for their brave deed?—Vande Mataram!

Yours, etc.

S. VASANT.

Savantvadi, July 29.

BENGAL DHOTIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The [Chronicle".

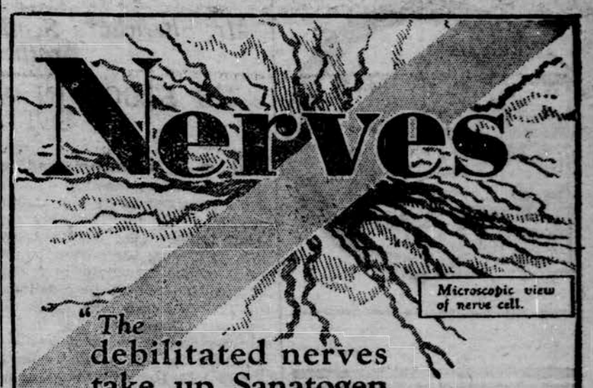
Sir,—Will the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. or any one of your numerous readers inform the public through the columns of your paper if "Bengal Dhoties" are of Swadeshi make.

If they are of Swadeshi make will the public be informed of the extent to which they are Swadeshi, and if they are not, of what make they are and why they are called "Bengal Dhoties."

The above information is, it will be granted, of vital importance to the present Boycott Movement Thanking in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

"A.-BOYCOTTER."

Nerves



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SWADESHI IN KOLHAPUR.

Enthusiastic Propaganda.

S. J. B. writes:—

Sunday last the whole atmosphere was ringing with echoes of national slogans at Kolhapur. As there was a rumour set afoot that some volunteers were coming here on Sunday morning to start national propaganda there were thousands of people rushing to the station to watch what the Satyagra his would do and join them if necessary. When they alighted from the train and came out of the station they were greeted with cries of "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai", "Nehrus' ki Jai", "Shivaji Maharajki Jai". The Political Agent and the Commander of the Kolhapur Infantry were present on the station and to meet the emergency a force of 100 sepoys was in readiness, though away from public gaze. The peaceful Satyagrahis demanded permission to proceed to the River Ghat for bathing and then coming to the temple of Goddess Ambabai to invoke her blessings in the task undertaken. The Political Agent refused permission to do so and if they did not vacate and go back to their places within three hours. The Satyagrahis were informed that they would be dispersed by force. The crowd who had by this time completely identified themselves with the Satyagrahis raised cries of national slogans. When the situation was tending to go from bad to worse, the news reached His Highness who immediately came on the scene. His Highness told the Satyagrahis that he would not like that they should enter the city if the Resident was opposed to it. However if they were particular to go to the temple of Ambalal they could do so in motor buses; for if they were to go on foot there was every possibility of their party consisting 150 Satyagrahis, assuming the shape of a procession. The Satyagrahis did not entertain the idea of going to the temple in motor buses. But when His Highness assured them that his subjects were free to form processions to carry on Swadeshi propoganda, the Satyagrahis wisely gave way and promised to go back. His Highness made a very timely intervention.

STUDENT'S PROCESSION.

Then the local students started their own procession from the station and collected foreign caps and turbans for bonfire. All the passers-by and the villagers who had come here for shopping willingly gave away their headgears to the processionists as they paraded through the main roads of the city carrying a tricoloured umbrella and the State flag. There were nearly a dozen bonfires one being just in front of the City Police Station.

Yesterday the college students organised a successful bonfire of foreign clothes particularly of foreign caps. Nobody was molested. The students however, threatened their professors to boycott their lectures if they did not come clad in Swadeshi. The effect is tremendous. Gandhi caps are conspicuously seen everywhere.

REDS TURNING TO HANKOW.

—:o:—

They Evacuate Changsha.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Nanking.—It is announced that marines from the Nationalist gunboat Yungcheng have recaptured it.

Shanghai.—It is reported that Reds have evacuated Changsha and are moving to Hankow whither two divisions of Nationalist reinforcements have been ordered from Chungking.

Hankow.—The situation is worsening. The Chinese are swarming the concession area for safety. Meanwhile Nationalists are strengthening their defences against a possible attack from Reds, who are blowing up railway bridges thirty miles to north.

Reds have burned down Jardine Matheson Company's offices at Changsha and are holding 300 wealthy Chinese to ransom. Reds have slaughtered in coldblood 60 Nationalist prisoners.—Reuter.

WHAT THE SIMON COMMISSION HAS COST

—:o:—

To The Editor of The [Chronicle".

Sir,—It may interest your readers to know what that disappointing document, the Simon Commission Report, has cost the tax-payer. On the other side of the title page of the second volume of the Report it is pointed out that the total cost of the Statutory CoCmmission is estimated to be about 146 thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of the cost of the Auxiliary Committee on Education, and of the Indian Central Committee and Provincial Committees!—Yours, etc.,

G. A. DESAI.

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MUSLIMS AND FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

Mr. Sherwani's Scathing Condemnation Of Ali Brothers' Attitude.

WHO STOOD IN WAY OF HINDU-MUSLIM SETTLEMENT?

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani addressing the Dongri meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party on Thursday night congratulated the Bombay Muslims on joining the national movement whole-heartedly and thus setting an example to Muslims in the rest of India. He said that the only thing that they had to consider was whether it would be beneficial for the Muslim community to join the movement or not. For that they had to take into consideration different points of view. He quoted several verses from the Quran and several Hadises which went to prove that Muslims as such could not remain a subject race, and, therefore, those only could advise the Muslims to keep aloof from the movement who did not believe fully in the tenets of the Quran.

IN THE INTERESTS OF MUSLIMS.

From the political point of view he thought the movement was more beneficial to the Muslims as all the items of the programme so far laid down by the Congress were more beneficial for the Muslims than for other communities. He said out of 3-1/2 crores of weavers in India 2-1/2 crores were Muslims and out of the total population of Muslims 42 per cent. were artisans and lived on handicrafts and the boycott of foreign cloth and the Swadeshi movement would go a long way in improving their economic condition. The prohibition work taken up by the Congress must be equally dear to the Muslims as their religion had enjoined upon them to stop the use of intoxicants. Again it might be a new thing for other communities to say that salt should not be taxed, but the Prophet of Islam had said it thirteen centuries ago that salt was one of the four things which could not be taxed. Thus on religious as well as political grounds it was their duty not only to join the movement but to lead it.

ALI BROTHERS BLAMED.

Examining the arguments against the joining of the Muslims in the movement he said that the only argument was that the Hindus settle before launching the campaign the question of the rights and privileges of the Muslims. But with regard to that he thought only Mr. Jinnah and his League might have some cause for complaint. But so far as the Ali Brothers and the Khilafat Committee were concerned they never tried to settle their differences with the Hindus. On the other hand all the efforts of Nationalist Muslims for conciliation at Calcutta failed because of the unreasonable attitude of the Ali Brothers. They would never agree to any settlement if it were to be brought about under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah. Their attitude at Calcutta seemed to be that nobody from among the Muslim community except themselves was in a position to enter into negotiations with the Hindus, but they themselves would not even go to the length to which the All-Parties' Convention wanted to go. Naturally the Hindus were not enthusiastic about settlement at Calcutta as they thought that settlement at that time would have meant a settlement with the Jinnah League only.

Alluding to the Muslim demands he observed that out of all the points put forward by the Muslims before the All-Parties' Conference the Hindus accepted all with the exception of three. Two of them were minor points on which they were willing to concede. The main point of difference was the reservation of seats for the majorities. But so far as the Simon Report was concerned the Commissioners not only did not concede the main points, but could not see their way to concede many other important points which were conceded by the Hindus, and thus the position after the Simon Report was that the Hindus had been more reasonable and just than the British Commission. But some Muslim leaders for reasons best known to themselves instead of opening the door of negotiations with those who had been more reasonable and just still clung to those who had been most unreasonable and unjust.

ALI BROTHERS' TWO VOICES.

He added: "I am really astonished at the attitude of the Ali Brothers who had proclaimed not only once or twice, but hundreds of times that the doors for negotiations with those who have been more reasons and just still cling to those who have been most unreasonable and unjust. I am really astonished at the attitude of Ali Brothers who proclaimed that only once or twice, but hundreds of times that they would prefer Hindu Raj to British Raj for the obvious reason that Hindu Raj in India would be liberating the entire Muslim world out India. They would prefer Hindu Raj to British Raj for the obvious reason that Hindu Raj in India would mean liberation of the entire Muslim world outside India."

Proceeding, Mr. Sherwani said: "The British are still the virtual rulers of Jazeeratul-Arab even today. The Khilafat is not yet re-established, Egypt is still under British control. I do not see how the former and the real convictions of the Ali Brothers have changed."

Alluding to the criticism on his Delhi speech in the "Khilafat" Daily Mr. Sherwani said: "I was grieved to read the articles in the 'Khilafat' Daily in which my recent speech at Delhi was criticised. I need hardly say that I never expected a filthier answer from a paper like the 'Khilafat'. Instead of meeting the points it has had recourse to vituperations and has ignominiously attacked the motives and honesty of myself and those of my way of thinking. But I may warn the paper that attacks like that instead of injuring me or my comrades may bring into light the hidden facts and deeds of those whose personal interests it is trying to serve."

Concluding Mr. Sherwani remarked that he was told that only a few hundreds of the Bombay Muslims had joined the Congress and he wanted to know what was the truth.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS STAND BY CONGRESS.

After his speech Mr. Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed of the Congress Muslim Party asked the audience to show Mr. Sherwani how many of those present were with the Congress and about 5,000 of those present raised their hands and gave their assent by raising loud shouts of "Allaho Akbar".

After a vote of thanks to the distinguished speakers of that night the meeting terminated.

"SUPERIORTY COMPLEX" RUNS AMOK.

Experiences Of An Indian In National Dress.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes, the following:—

Mr. D. D. Khandelwal writes from P-251-1, Ballygunj Avenue, Calcutta:

I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following letter I have written to Messrs Smith Bros, Ltd., Dentists, 9, Chowringhee, Calcutta. I have not yet heard in reply from them.

I have lately come across several incidents in the offices of some Europeans where colour and dress restrictions are being observed now. In one office the Lift man refused to take me, in another office, the Manager observed why I had come to him, an Englishman, being dressed in Gandhi cap and so on.

P. 251-1 Ballygunj Avenue
P. O. Kalighat,
Calcutta, dated 23rd July 1930.

Messrs Smith Bros., Ltd.,
Dentists
9, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I have the honour to place on record the following facts:—

In pursuance of an appointment made by you for me for 3-30 p.m. to-day to examine and treat my teeth I called at your office at 3-20 p.m. Your peon stooped me at the 1st floor entrance and showed me the peons' bench and asked me not to go into the waiting room. I was surprised at his attitude. As soon as I entered the room a Bengali clerk came to me and on seeing the appointment card he asked me to sit in the waiting room. But simultaneously the Oriya peon still wanted me to go to another room on the other side but the Bengali clerk said it was all right and said I might sit in the waiting room. Later I enquired from the peon the reason of his behaviour towards me. He told me that the order of his master was not to show Indians in Indian clothes into the waiting room. He further told me on my asking him that Indians in European dress were to be treated like Europeans (Sahebs) and shown into the waiting room. At 3.45 p.m. (instead of 3-30 p.m. the appointed hour) I was called into the room of Dr. Venebles. Immediately on entering I apologised to him for using the waiting room meant for Europeans and not going into the room for Indians. I enquired if it was the fact that in his office the staff had instructions to observe such racial distinction. He replied in the affirmative and said that it did not matter. I told him that kind of racial distinction and disrespect towards Indians in Indian dress hurt my feelings and would naturally hurt the feelings of others. He replied that if I had "such high ideas" I could go away. I told him it was not question of high or low ideas and that I had better leave. I offered him to pay for loss of his time and for the appointment he had made. He said "You don't owe me anything. Go away." I requested him to return the appointment letter which he had sent me by post and which I had made over to the Bengali clerk. He took up the appointment card and tore it to pieces in my presence and said "Here goes the card and you may go away now", and stated that "racial distinctions are and will be observed here."

I had pointed out to you in my last letter that I was an old patient of yours having been treated before by Dr. Kelly and Dr. Roberts, I was always treated politely, I used then to wear European clothes, but now I wear Indian dress of handspun and hand woven Khaddar. I suppose this dress may be the cause for such an attitude. I have had occasion to visit Europeans in the professions in Calcutta and elsewhere in my homespun Indian clothes. I used to visit them formerly in European clothes but I have not come across any difference in treatment.

In my visit to several countries in Europe I found no such prejudice against Indian dress and Indian articles in use by Indians.

Having regard to the significance of your attitude I intend sending a copy of this letter and of your reply, if any, to the Press, I may also send copies to the European Association, to the Traders, Association and to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I shall be glad to be informed if you intend to send a reply.

ANOTHER PROPAGANDIST LEAFLET.

A Madras Bureaucrat's Effusions Against Khaddar.

MADRAS, July 24.

A printed notice in Telegu dealing with the economic aspect of Khaddar, issued in the name of Mr. A. G. Blake, Collector and District Magistrate, Bizagapatam, is being very widely circulated among the public in the district. Below is given a free rendering by the notice:—

The public are informed that the arguments of Congressmen and others of their kind who say that if people boycott foreign cloth and wear only Khaddar, poor people would be profitted, are far from being true. Such arguments are deliberate falsehoods. Khaddar is higher in price than ordinary cloth and is not as durable. The supply of Khaddar will meet the requirements of only a section of the people, and there will not be enough cloth in the country that will be sufficient for the necessities of all the people if merchants do not import large quantities of good, cheap cloth from other countries. Thereby the price of Khaddar also will be very high, which will cause a great hardship for the poor people. Apart from this, most of the cloth that is now being sold as Khaddar is not pure Khaddar. It is being made out of cheap Japan yarn. Those who sell the cloth made out of this Japan yarn in the name of Khaddar at a high price are merely deceiving the people.

KARNATAK NOTES.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' PLIGHT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 26.

The District Magistrate of Bijapur has promulgated an order under Section 39 (1) (M) of the Bombay District Police Act, prohibiting picketing of toddy, liquor, opium and ganja shops situated in the towns and villages of the Bijapur District, the order to remain in force for six months.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' GRIEVANCES.

There is great discontent, I am informed, among the prisoners in the Hindalgi Jail. The classification of prisoners is almost abolished in practice. Those who had been classified by the sentencing Magistrates as 'A' class prisoners are treated in the jail as 'B' class prisoners. Syt. Divakar, the veteran Congressman of Karnatak, was classified as 'A' class prisoner by the sentencing Magistrate but he is now treated as a 'B' class prisoner. Messrs. Langade and Pundalikji are now treated as 'C' class prisoners. There is no seating arrangement for visitors who come to visit the prisoners and they have to stand in the open under heavy showers of rain. Books and other materials which the political prisoners require are asked to be sent by post and not to be delivered in person by the relations of the prisoners. It is alleged that the rice served to 'C' class prisoners is very dirty and 'C' class prisoners are all kept separate so that there may be no communication between them. The political prisoners are all well-to-do persons but they are all made to grind 35-40 lbs. of corn. Though Rs. 25 are sanctioned for vegetables many prisoners will have to go without vegetables. The vegetable that is served is full of particles of stone. Though the weight of some prisoners has been reduced, they are still being compelled to grind. Messrs. Mandagi, Yalagi, Patil and other pleaders of Belgaum, who recently visited these prisoners, characterised their treatment in jail as a shame on the British administration.

KINDNESS OF GOVERNMENT

The villagers of Akkol in the Belgaum district having refused accommodation to a toddy contractor to open his toddy shop in the village, the local authorities are reported to have given him accommodation in the village 'Chavdi' itself.

HUBLI MERCHANTS' DECISION.

A meeting of the merchants of Hubli was held on 24-7-1930 at Hubli in the local cloth market; and after a discussion lasting more than 3 hours it was decided that no fresh orders for foreign cloth should be placed for the next six months and that any merchant contravening this decision should pay a penalty of Rs. 201 to the Boycott Committee. A Committee was also formed for the purpose of enforcing the decision and for detecting defaulters. A resolution was also passed warning those local merchants, who defied the above decision, that an intensive picketing of their shops would be undertaken.

The merchants of Hungund and Ilkal in the Bijapur district have formed merchants' Associations to look after the interests of the merchant community. More and more charkas are coming into use in the Hungund taluka and there is consequently increased production of handspun and handwoven khaddar.

A NEW CRIME.

Sjt. Ghowari and Sjt. Deshpande, who had been arrested for burning the Simon Report before the Maruti temple at Belgaum, were each sentenced by the Magistrate to 15 days' simple imprisonment.

AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN SAMBALPUR.

PURULIA, July 30.

Mr. Manek Homi, the labour leader of Jamshedpur, was again arrested at Chaibassa yesterday in pursuance of a warrant issued by the Political Agent, Sambalpur, at the instance of the Seraikella State.

It will be recalled that Mr. Homi was alleged to have led an agrarian movement amongst the State's subjects, mostly Santhals and Mahjis, last year, and, as a result of this, after a series of conferences with the prajas the Durbar conceded several concessions in favour of the latter. The reported disinclination of the State to revise the land revenue settlement and jungle rights, however, did not appear to conciliate the subjects, hence the present prosecution.

Mr. Homi appeared before the Deputy Commissioner at Chaibasa and put in a petition under section 8A of the Indian Extradition Act.

The Deputy Commissioner stayed the proceedings and forwarded the petition with the statement of Mr. Homi, that the State had no jurisdiction over him, that he had not been to Seraikella except at the invitation of the Maharaja and that the case was fabricated in collusion with the Tata Steel Company's officers merely to harass him with a multiplicity of cases, for disposal to the local Government under Section 15 of the Extradition Act.—A. P.

EDITORIAL RESIGNATION IN "HINDUSTAN."

Mr. Harilal Bharucha, Assistant Editor of the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" has resigned his position.

Variety Concert In Aid Of The Congress Hospital.

A variety concert has been organised for to-day at 10 a.m. at the Royal Opera House. An interesting programme including Master Vasant's singing has been arranged. Tickets can be had at the gate.

...in a cigarette it's TASTE!

"NO USE CRYING" over spilled milk." If you haven't been getting your share of aroma, flavor, richness—now's the time to try the short-cut. In a cigarette it's taste; in CHESTERFIELD it's

"TASTE *above everything*"

Chesterfield
FINE TURKISH and DOMESTIC tobaccos, and only BLENDED but CROSS-Pressed

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Manufactured by:—LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, OF U.S.A.
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Representatives in India and Burma—ARNHOLD & CO., LTD. Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar.

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Swadeshi Directory?
(An encyclopaedia of indigenous Industry and Commerce. Now being prepared by the
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If not, please note the following points and act immediately :—

(1) CONTENTS: Authentic information about Swadeshi goods, their manufacturers and traders all over India, besides notes on a variety of interesting subjects and commercial statistics, etc.
(2) SIZE: Demi-octavo, containing about 800 pages, cloth-bound and gilted cover.
(3) PRICE: Rs. 5/- five only; Postage extra.
(4) Subscribers remitting Rs. 5/- in advance before the 15th August 1930 will get the Directory Free of Postage.
(5) Advertisements in the Directory are accepted only from *bona fide* indigenous businessmen.
(6) If you have not sent in your information for the Directory do it now.

For Rates etc., Please Apply to :—

Please note change of Address.

All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau,
"Bhasker Mansion," Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4.

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HUNDREDS ARE BEING TURNED OUT FROM EMPLOYMENT.
THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT TELLS.

If you wish to earn a living and drive away slavery from your heart :

Work for us as Agents :

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Dadysett House, Opp; Hong Kong Bank; Fort, Bombay.
(The Provident Insurance & Loans Ltd.,)

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY
In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.
But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers Thomas Wilkinson, Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana¶	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,630
27th	Mantua¶	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia¶	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda¶	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi¶	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin¶	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
¶ Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xx Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.
The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,427
1931.		8,422
26th Mar.	DUMANA	
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,427
		8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£80	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
6th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th	Vita	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
13th	Karoa	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

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Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	30 July	12 Aug.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11060	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves 1.1
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,903.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

Public Notices.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 2 8-0 per share for the year ended 31st March 1930 on the Ordinary Share Capital has been declared payable on the 9th August 1930. Dividend Warrants will be issued to registered Shareholders on production of the Mandates posted to them. Payments to Banks will be made on receipt of the usual applications covered by an Indemnity.

By order of the Board.
BURN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong House,
Calcutta.
The 29th July, 1930.
1339

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo (BARAWAFAT), and SATURDAY, the 9th proximo (COCOANUT DAY), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th July, 1930.
1317.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD., Bombay, regret the inconvenience that might have been caused to their esteemed clients by closing of their Office on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, owing to the arrest "en masse" of National Leaders of the country.
1338.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF DOCTOR STREET AND KHARA TANK ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1223 of 1915 (Fatmabai, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs. Ahmedally Shaikh Kaderbhoy and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 11th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Doctor Street, admeasuring about 161 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 2640, New No. 9652, Old Survey No. 1006, New Survey No. 4890, Cadastral Survey No. 3670 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7022, Street No. 137, etc. and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Doctor Street, on the North by Public Road, and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

FOR SALE—By private offer one GODOWN (310 sq. yds.) of freehold tenure on Port Trust, Ballard Estate.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF FEZ CAPS.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Thacker Bros., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction This Day, (MONDAY), the 4th August 1930 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 Cases each containing 150 doz. Fez Caps., Bazar Quality.

CRAWFORD & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC CROCKERY, BRONZE STATUES EARTHERNWARE TOYS, OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 2nd floor, Ruston Building, Church Gate Street, by order of an European Office concerned, closing their Business:—

A large variety of Italian and Dutch made Artistic Crockery such as Trays, Plates, fancy vases, tea sets, liquor sets and bronze statues of famous subjects, and fancy earthern toys, as also all Office furniture including, show case, tables, chairs, Cup boards, typewriters, wrought iron safe, Italic Blue Enamel Sign Board, etc.

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Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

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TO-DAY AT 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"CHANG"

THE
al Gree Wild Animal Pictur

EMPRESS THEATRE
Daily Change of Programme
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Harold Lloyd
IN
KID BROTHER
A Super Comedy in 3 Reels

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Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

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(Indian Douglas Fairbanks)
IN
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ROD LA ROCQUE
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INDIAN COTTON MOVEMENT.

The following weekly Bombay Statistics are issued by the East India Cotton Association Ltd.

Receipts for week ending 31st July:—

	1930. Bales.	1929 Bales.
Bengals	240	656
Oomras	2338	7178
Dhollerras	.....	2625
Broach	4	1126
Southerns	3775	6952
Persians	.....	.....
Americans	.....	.....
Egyptians	363	.....
E. Africans	1538	787
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	8308	19324

Exports for week ending 31st July:—

	Bales
United Kingdom	.....
Continent	28265
China	16825
Japan	10105
Coast Ports	.....
Total	55195

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	£8211
China, Japan & Coast Ports	38720
Total	46931

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 31st July:—

1929-30.	1928-29.
3429177	3283411

Exports from 1st Sept. to 31st July:—

	1929-30.
United Kingdom	83875
Continent	791419
China	424522
Japan	1060074
Coast Ports	23449
J. S. A.	37074
Total	2420423 Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1929 to 31st July 1930 123890

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1929 to 31st July 1930 312238

Same period last year 527114

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters., Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st July 1930 919888

Same time last year 975955

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 2.

T T London on Berlin	20.37-3/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.09-1/2
T T London on Brussels	34.81
T T London on Madrid	43.52
T T London on Milan	92.99
T T London on Berne	25.07
T T London on Paris	123.81
T T London on Prague	164.30

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 2.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-7/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 2.
Demand Bills 486.97

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J 4

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1930.

BOMBAY SPURRED TO GREATER ACTIVITY

—:o:—

Women Outdo Men In National Work

CITY SALUTES INDIA'S TRICOLOUR

A TREAT TO VANAR SENA.

A large number of visitors thronged the Esplanade Police Station on Sunday, waiting for an opportunity to interview Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other leaders kept at the lock-up pending trial.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate had passed orders that the leaders may be given all facilities for interviewing their friends and relatives. This order was fully availed of by the public, with the result that quite a large number of people eagelry waited outside the lock-up till their turn of "interviewing" came.

THOSE CATTLE POUNDS.

Evidently the remarks of Sardar Vallabhbhai remarks that the cells were nothing better than "cattle-pounds" had a salutory effect on the authorities. Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Malaviyaji and other leaders were accommodated in two separate cells, while the ladies were provided accommodation in a third cell. Cots had been provided and other comforts of the prisoners properly looked after by the police.

HIS [illegible] COOK.

The public who came for interviews with the leaders brought with them presents of fruits and garlands. It is learnt that Pandit Malaviyaji, who is an orthodox Hindu, is provided with a stove and utensils to enable him to cook his food with his own hands.

BOMBAY SALUTES NATIONAL FLAG

—:o:—

Through the Congress Committee had suggested the flag salutation ceremony to be celebrated on the last Sunday of every month, The various "Prabhat Pheris" and the general public of Bombay have made it weekly function.

The enthusiasm created by the first celebratoin previous Sunday has been still further increased by the excitement following the arrests of the leaders and the police lathi charge on the processionists on Saturday morning, and this feeling was turned to best advantage for organising the flag salutation ceremony (Dhwaja Vandan) on a still larger scale than a week ago.

EARLY RISERS.

As early as 4 o'clock in the morning, the city was astir with activities. Almost every locality organised these functions. The National Flag was hoisted on a prominent place and on both sides of it portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak and other leaders were placed. Crowds of people, gathered to pay their homage to it, besides the endless stream of prabhat pheris composed of men, women and children who paraded the streets carrying the Swaraj flags and singing national songs.

MUSLIM BANDS.

A prabhat pheri composed exclusively of Khoja ladies and children paraded the muslim localities at Dungri, Khadak and adjacent areas.

Some Mahomedan prabhat pheris also moved about Bhindi Bazar, Girgaum and other localities.

THOSE AMAZONS.

The Hind Seva Dal Volunteers including about 25 women volunteers dressed in their uniform of khaddar coats over their orange coloured saris also went in procession to salute the flag at various centres.

The activity continued from early morning till about 10 p.m.

VANAR SENA AT WORK

—:o:—

They Are Given Sweets

Over three thousand boys and girls of the Bombay Vanar Sena were entertained by the members of the Bombay Bullion Exchange on Sunday morning. A presentation ceremony was held at the Exchange Building when a pair of drums and three bugles were given away to the "Vanar Sena".

A colourful parade at the Gowalia Tank Maidan preceded the ceremony. Twenty-four tram cars were specially engaged to convey the Sena from Gowala Tank to the Bullion Exchange Building. After alighting at Pydhownie, the Sena marched in procession to the Bullion Exchange raising the cry of "Vanar Sena, Hup, Hup", and national slogans.

VANARS GIVEN SWEETS.

Sjt. Narandas Pokarmal, President of the Bullion Exchange, welcomed the Sena in a few words, after which 'barfi' specially ordered from Surat was distributed to the boys and girls. Among the members of the Bullion Exchange present at the function were Seths Rameshwardas Birla, Vithaldas Thakurdas and Jethmal Motilal.

After Mr. A. H. Kulkarni, the Officer-in-charge, had thanked the members of the Bullion Exchange the Vanar Sena marched in a procession back to the Congress House and dispersed.

SPONTANEOUS BOMBAY HARTAL.

—:o:—

As a mark of protest against the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pundit Malaviya and other members of the Congress Working Committee, partial hartal was observed in Bombay on Sunday. All the principal cloth markets in the city and retail shops remained closed. Almost all the shops in Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Parel and Dadar observed hartal. A few shops in Crawford Market and Fort were open.

The hartal was spontaneous as the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had issued no instructions to that effect.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Appreciation By Distinguished Visitors.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sjt. Deep Narayan Singh, members of the Congress Working Committee who visited the Congress Hospital to see those injured on Saturday morning, made the following entry in the visitors' book:—

We had not hoped to see it under war conditions, but it is so to-day, and one can judge all the better its working under such conditions. We are greatly touched and pleased at the willing service given to the sick and wounded by all the staff—men and women alike—the patients seem happy and there is a personal touch in the treatment of the inmates that is lacking in in the other public hospitals.

I am sure the Congress Hospital is doing more to endear the national cause to the inhabitants of this city than almost any other activity of the Congress.

Prof. Kumarappa who also visited the hospital made the following entree:—"It is difficult to express one's admiration of the way in which the martyrs of non-violence are being treated I have seen the hospital under one of the most trying conditions. This hospital is a holy temple dedicated to the proposition of winning Swaraj by suffering."

"NOBLE WORK, NOBLY DONE"

—:o:—

Government Member's Visit.

The Congress Hospital was visited on Sunday morning by two members of the Government of Bombay. They were Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, and Mr. Harilal D. Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government. Accompanied by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, they went round the hospital and enquired after the condition of the patients.

Over a hundred victims of police assaults on Saturday morning are still lying in the hospital. All of them are progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. St. Nehal Singh, the well-known Indian journalist, who has come to India from Colombo to study the political situation also visited the hospital and writing his impressions, says: "Noble work. Nobly done. Wonderful organisation. Inspire hope for the future."

HE WAS IMPRESSED.

Lala Dunichand, a member of the Congress Working Committee, also paid a visit to the Congress Hospital In the course of his remarks he says: "It was a piece of good fortune for me to have been taken round the Congress Hospital. I was greatly impressed by what I saw.

"It furnished me a proof of what the Government is capable of doing and what the Mahatma is capable of accomplishing. The Congress Hospital gives a little training in the art of organisation at a time of war. I found the suffering patients happy and cheerful. I shall carry the best impression about the work of this hospital to the Punjab. I offer my humble tribute of praise to all concerned with the hospital."

COMPLETE HARTAL AT SURAT.

—:o:—

Huge Parsi Procession Organised.

"NAVAYUG" PRESS CONFISCATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 2.

The news of the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the members of the Congress Working Committee was received here this morning at ten and an instantaneous hartal was observed throughout the City. Hindu and Muslim and Parsi shops in all the bazars were closed. School-boys also observed a compete strike. The news has caused great sensation among the people of all classes.

A PARSI PROCESSION.

A huge Parsi procession which was fixed for this evening started from the Vithalvadi this evening with national flags and mottos and marched through the main streets singing national songs.

The procession was the first of its kind in Surat and many Parsi ladies took part in it dressed in Indian 'saris'. The procession terminated at the River bank where a huge meeting was held. There is great awakening among the Parsis of Surat.

NAVAYUG PRESS CONFISCATED

—:o:—

Strange Attitude Of Government

SURAT, July 31.

To-day in the early hours of the morning an unexpected raid was made by the police on the Navyuga Press where the 'Satyagraha Patrika" was formally printed. More than a 100 Police constituted the raiding party which was accompanied by the D. S. P. and the Home Inspector. A strict search was made at the close of which the Press was declared forfeited and sealed. About 10 police were keeping watch over it.

The reason of the forfeiture it it is said was that the Press printed the Patrika after a security notice was served. As to the printing matter which was ready the Home Inspector at the time of serving the security notice gave it clearly to understand that the security notice would become in force full 23 hours after it had been served.

According to this understanding the ready matter was printed on the same day and it only bore the following date. Since then the Press ceased to work but after nearly a month that very action has been made the occasion of the forfeiture of the Press.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONDEMNS BOMBAY ARRESTS

—:o:—

Sikhs To Boycott Elections.

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

A large procession passed through the main bazars this evening and terminated in a public meeting outside Mori Gate. The police did not interfere. A largely attended meeting was held, Mr. Trilokchand Kapur, President of the "War Council" presiding, when speeches were made by Mrs. Zutshi, Parwati Devi and other Congress leaders condemning the arrest of Pandit Malaviya, Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the Working Committee.

PICKET POLLING BOOTHS.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Trilokchand Kapur announced the decision of the local "War Council" to picket the polling booths and houses of candidates seeking election for the Provincial and Central Legislatures.

A joint meeting of the Central Sikh League and the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, held at Lahore this evening, decided to boycott the general election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

Mr. Bishambharnath, Secretary of the 4th Congress Committee was arrested to-night.

Khalifa Fazidin, Secretary of the Landabazar (Lahore) "War Council" was arrested this evening under the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance.—A. P.

INDIAN MOVEMENT AND TALKIES.

—:o:—

Tory Press Alarmed.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Besides prominent publicity in the Press Indian Nationalist movement is also getting advertised through talkies and movies. The attempt on the part of Talki films to show British movitone gazette exhibiting takli demonstration is drawing public attention.

The movitone gazette shows demonstration as a means by which India is fighting Lancashire and enforcing her programme of cloth boycott. One morning Conservative paper draws special attention to the supposed harmful results of such exhibitions.

It says that while newspapers' accounts of such demonstrations could always be displayed in such manner as to make their meaning clear, the same could not be done with films. It would not be possible to prevent misunderstandings, and indiscriminate projection of such films is quite a different matter.—Free Press Beam Service.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

—:o:—

King's Reference To Simon Report And R. T. C.

"INDIA'S WELFARE HIS SINGLE PURPOSE."

LONDON, August 1.

Rugby.—In the King's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament to-day reference was made to the Simon Commission as under:—

During the Session the Commission appointed by me in pursuance of the provisions of the Government of India Act completed their arduous duty and submitted to me their report which has been presented to both your Houses. My Government will shortly be approaching tasks of framing and submitting for your consideration proposals for future Government of India. For guidance in this matter it is their intention to summon into conference in London representatives of wide variety of interests in India. I earnestly pray that spirit of mutual trust and friendship may unite all races and creeds in India and representatives of both countries in discharge of responsibilities which the Conference will impose upon them, and I am confident that the single purpose of promoting the welfare of my Indian people will be the inspiration of every member of the Conference."

ANGO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Referring to Egypt he expressed his "sincere disappointment" at the failure of the recent negotiations, but he hoped that a successful conclusion may soon be reached.

More Repression In Surat.

—:o:—

SURAT, July 31.

One Ahmed Moulvi from Bardoli was sentenced and fined Rs. 150. To recover the fine bullocks which do not belong to him have been taken into custody. To-day has been effected an arrest of Mr. Nathubhai Gulabhai Desai, a leading Anavil from Sorbhon in Bardoli Taluka for obstructing a Government servant from doing his duty.—Free Press.

THOSE SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS.

—:o:—

SHUNTED TO AND FRO.

(From Borsad Satyagraha Committee.)

About 16 arrested volunteers from Anand Taluka were transferred from Borsad Magistrate's jurisdiction to Kaira Magistrate. But as there was no accomodation for them in Kaira jail. They were despatched to Mehmedabad jail awaiting their trial.

But as there was no accomodation even there for these undertrials they were shifted back to Kaira.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

(Through President Stri Mandal Karachi.)

The fifth day of college and temple picketing under the Rastriya Stri Mandal passed peacefully. Local Satyagrah Committee still remains aloof. College authorities opened about forty gates for students. Temple worshippers agreed to terms and college students have drafted terms of compromise accepting wearing Swadeshi and devoting an hour to this war of Independence. There is great hope of settlement. Picketing continues nobody is arrested yet.

How Betul Breaks Forest Law

—:o:—

(Through Satyagraha Ashram Betul.)

BETUL, Aug. 1.

Betul broke forest laws amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. The first batch of forest law-breakers started at 11 morning yesterday. Twelve to fifteen thousands people accompanied the leader Mr. Deepchand, Gothi, a big landlord ex-M. L. C.

The procession reached the selected spot 5 miles off. Mr. T. Hassan, Range Officer was alone present on the spot. Mr. D. K. Mehta, Director Satyagraha, and Mr. Gupta, dictator Provincial Congress Committee made suitable speeches after which Mr. Gothi and three volunteers cut grass and grazed a cow in Reserved Government Forest.

14 YEAR BOY JAILED

—:o:—

For Sedition.

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

Chiranjit Singh, a fourteen year old boy who was charged under Sections 124-A, 131 and 121 I. P. C., with inciting members of the police force to disloyalty has been convicted and sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

—:o:—

ARRESTS IN DHARWAR DISTRICT.

—:o:—

FLAG "INCIDENT."

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 31.

Eight arrests have been effected at Kordur in Haveri taluka on the charge of cutting toddy trees (Sections 147, 426, 447, I.P.C.). Two of the persons arrested are Muslims and the rest are Lingayats As soon as the arrests were made the arrested persons were taken in procesion through the village. The arrested workers were thereafter brought to Haveri where also they were taken in procession. 500 villages including ladies of Kordur went out in a procession and cut about 400 toddy trees belonging to Government. Those arrests promise to strenghten the movement in the whole of the district.

The tri-colour flag was seen flying on the local Government High School on the 27th instant. On learning the fact the Headmaster came on the scene and got the flag down. When the Director came to visit the school on Monday he found 150 students standing in a line outside the school compound. He tried to reason with them and to persuade them to re-enter their classes but the students were firm and refused to comply with the Director's request. The attitude of the students was perfectly orderly throughout.

Forest Satyagraha

(From a Correspondent.)

KATNI, July 31.

Fifteen arrests were made on the 30th of July. Five volunteers were arrested at Bijrahogadha and three at Majhagawan for breaking forest laws. Seven volunters of Bohri who had only started on their journey to join Satyagraha, were arrested when they reached near Police station.

The volunteers were at once put in lock up and were not allowed to take food brought for them from outside. In addition to these hundreds of persons were arrested but let off after a short time.

DAILY RAID ON VILLAGES

—:o:—

ALL OVER CHOWKIDARI TAX

BALASORE, July 28.

All the 72 villages in Union No. 9 in Balasore Thana are reported to have stopped payment of chowkidari tax. One sub-deputy Magistrate, the A.S.P. and about 40 armed Police with a seargent have encamped at Dassauria and are raiding two or three villages everyday. Villagers are being arrested in numbers. Anyone putting on khaddar or found plying a takli it is being challenged.

They are searching for all the Satyagrahis in the locality. Some 20 volunteers have so far been arrested in that area. Two influential villagers of Baincha were arrested on the 25th at 6 a.m. and were taken from village to village with the police party but they were let off late in the evening.

The reporter of the vernacular daily "Asha" who had gone to the area to gather authentic information for his paper dressed in khaddar was put under arrest at 10 in the morning even though he presented his letter of authority. He was however let off late at night. Respectable villagers are, it is reported, being roughly handled on their refusing to carry the properties attached by the Police.

Pandit Lingaraj Mishra, and Dr. Brajendranath Mishra Secretary of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee visited on the 25th and 26th some of the villager in this area to see things for themselves. They have come across some letters written by the President of the Union to some influential people of the area threatening them with arrests unless certain things are done.—Free Press.

SINGARVALU CHETTY AND NAIDU RELEASED.

—:o:—

More Liquor Pickets Jailed.

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Messrs. Singaravelu Chetty and T. V. K. Naidu who were undergoing imprisonment in Madras penitentiary in the S. L. R. Conspiracy Case were released to-day.

A Vellore message says that six masons and three coolies were buried under the debris as a result of the collapse of the central dome in the Roman Catholic Church under construction in the village. Eight others were injured. The mason in charge of construction has also died.

PICKETERS JAILED.

Three volunteers who picketed the toddy license sales at Masulipatam have been awarded six months rigorous imprisonment each.

A Madura message says that the police arrested yesterday 16 volunteers who picketed toddy shops in Madura. Congress volunteers again picketed toddy shops there to-day and the Police arrested ten more persons.—A. P.

MR. LALJI NARANJI ON POLICE COMMISSIONER'S BAN

—:o:—

Why Mediation Failed.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Lalji Naranji concerning the incidents on Saturday morning near the Municipal Office:—

I had asked a few friends to tea to meet Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. In the morning I received a message from Mr. Vallabhbhai that he could not keep the engagement as he expected some trouble on account of the police ban on the procession, which was organised for the Tilak anniversary. The Commissioner of Police had issued an order prohibiting the procession from going along Hornby Road, and I was given to understand that the organisers of the procession were going to assert their rights. Thereupon I went and saw Mr. Mody and asked his advice. Mr. Mody and I then decided to go and speak to the Commissioner of Police.

COMMISSIONER'S "NO."

Mr. Mody urged the Commissioner to lift the ban on the procession going along Hornby Road if he received an undertaking from the President of the Congress that there would be no obstruction to traffic and that the crowd would be perfectly and orderly. The Commissioner stated that he could not accede to this request. He said that on the occasion of the merchants procession, the procession violated the undertaking that was given and did not keep the route prescribed.

Mr. Healy added that he was responsible for the peace of the city, and he held that he could not allow the procession to go along Hornby Road.

Mr. Mody and I then went and saw Mr. Vallabhbhai and urged him to abandon the intention of defying the police order, as it was calculated to provoke a conflict which, at the present moment, it was extremely desirable to avoid. Mr. Vallabhbhai replied that the procession had been arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and that the route had been published and he could do nothing and that he felt that the processionists had every right to go where they liked so long as they did not cause obstruction to the traffic or create disturbance.

As our efforts with both, the authorities and the Congress proved unavailing, we did nothing further in the matter.

I got a telephone message this morning at half past six from Mr. Surji Vallabh to go to Bori Bunder where the procession had squatted down I went there and Mr. Shurji told me that he wanted to inform me what was the position of the processionists there. I then met Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and had hardly talked to him for a few minutes when Mr. Healy came up and told Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in my presence to clear the route and he would not allow anybody to obstruct the route. Mr. Vallabhbhai at once told him that he was prepared to put the procession in such a way as not to obstruct the traffic on either side of the road. I suggested that if four persons were arranged in one line the traffic would not be obstructed. Mr. Healy would not agree to it and he was not prepared to argue.

NO ARGUMENT.

Pandit Malaviya was then called by me and both the "Sardar" and the Pandit talked to Mr. Healy. Pandit Malaviya offered to put the procession in a line of two if the Commissioner would allow him to pass along Hornby Road and they would finish the procession in half an hour. Mr. Healy did not agree and further said that he did not want any argument with Mr. Vallabhbhai or Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. Vallabhbhai and Pandit Malaviya questioned the legality of the order that was passed, and said that a citizen was entitled to go along the road so long as he did not obstruct the traffic and remained peaceful.

Mr. Healy said that if they did not clear the road in a short time, he would have to arrest the members of the All-India Congress Committee. He then brought the police prisoners' van and arrested both of them.

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